The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,597 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	26th "
M SIAM	3911	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Anderson	12th "
— NIZAM	2739	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Scanlan	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3951	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3500	600	A. H. Morris	9th "
— ASSAM	3935	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CEYLON	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MALWA	2955	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
L HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3147	500	C. R. Edwards	21st "
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	TUESDAY 25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th "
SURAT	3147	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th "	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3911	500
19th "	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3951	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3935	500
30th "	"MALWA"	2955	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 28th "	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *viâ* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class..... „ 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 210, the 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years half Fare. Families will be allowed Reduction. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (later China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5, 00 850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bundar between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s.	VICTORIA ...	3212	480 W. Russel	13th Feb.
s. s.	ASIA	3350	480 J. Craig	20th "
s. s.	BELGRAVIA	5000	500 J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s.	ARABIA	3200	480 J. Laird	20th "
s. s.	BRITANNIA	3069	480 F. Bilgot	1st April.
s. s.	CALIFORNIA	3416	480 W. S. Young	10th "
s. s.	NUBIA	3053	480 T. G. Kelsey	24th "
s. s.	VICTORIA ...	3212	480 Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s.	BELGRAVIA	5000	500 J. C. Boothby	29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 4, 1886.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1886, at 2 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To elect Directors and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th February, 1886, at noon, sailing at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebundar, and Cutch ports, if weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 1st February, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mails), sailing at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,619 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, at 5 p.m., sailing at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give QUOTATIONS at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS,

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

THOS. COOK & SON { BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the free use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTROPLATED DISH COVERS.

Will last for years.

For 12 inch Dish	Rs.	40 each.
16 "	"	54 "
18 "	"	60 "

Larger sizes to Order.

BEST ELECTROPLATED SALVERS.

In a great variety of richly Chased and Engraved Patterns.

8 inch	from Rs. 24	to Rs. 36	each.
10 "	" 29	to " 45	"
12 "	" 36	to " 55	"
14 "	" 45	to " 75	"
16 "	" 60	to " 100	"

BEST ELECTROPLATED TRAYS.

With two handles.

Very handsome and choice designs.

16 inch Tray	from Rs. 70	to Rs. 80	each.
24 "	" 135	to " 170	"

TRAYS OF BRITISH OAK.

With Best Electroplate Gallery Border. Two Handled.

16 inch Tray	from Rs. 40	to Rs. 50	each.
18 "	" 50	to " 58	"
20 "	" 60	to " 70	"

TRAYS IN FANCY JAPANESQUE WARE.

With Best Electro Plate Gallery Border. Two Handled.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BISCUIT BOXES.

In best Electro Plate, richly Engraved and chased in many new and handsome designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 each.

In Glass, handsomely mounted in best Electro-Plate, a great variety.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 each.

"Heart" shape Biscuit Box, in all Electro-Plate, richly engraved and chased. Partial gilt, &c., &c.
Rs. 72 each.

The "Beatrice" double lidded Biscuit Box. Registered design, in handsome China, richly mounted with Silvered or gilt mounts.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 35 each.

British Oak, mounted in best Electro-Plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 32 each.

Fancy China, mounted in best Electro Plate—a large Selection.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.

ICE PAILS.

In best Electro-Plate, richly engraved and chased.
From Rs. 25 to 36 each.

The "Mess or Club" Ice Pail, made specially large for the purpose. In best Electro-Plate, richly engraved and chased. Complete with Electro-Plated Ice Claws to match.
Price Rs. 42 cash.

In British Oak, handsomely mounted in best Electro-Plate.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 each.

In Fancy China, neatly mounted in best Electro-Plate.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 cash.

Ice Tongs, in best Electro-Plate.
Price Rs. 4-8 pair.

Ice Claws in best Electro-Plate.
Price Rs. 7-8 pair.

SALAD BOWLS AND HELPERS,
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES,
LAVATORY SERVICES,
SALVERS,
TRAYS, &c., &c.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, Ld. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

OFFERS are invited either for purchasing or for taking on lease and working all the Company's Plant, Stores, Land, Buildings, &c., situated at Taluka, Callian, in the Collectorate of Thana. The land by admeasurement, is 33 acres, is beautifully situated by the side of Callian Creek, and affords safe and speedy means of despatch of bricks to Bombay, both by sea as well as by rail. There is a brick built Brick Kiln on Bulls Patent principles, white fine clay is obtainable on the ground in any quantity. Bricks made by the Company have been approved and used by Government Engineers, Contractors, and Builders, &c. Further particulars on application either to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the Company's Solicitors, Church-gate-street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole liquidator.

32, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 20th January 1886.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

BULL'S PATENT KILNS FOR BURNING BRICKS AND TILES,

THE above Company is in possession of absolute rights, for a radius of 50 miles from Bombay, over all the inventions, known as BULL'S PATENT KILNS, and the undersigned is prepared to receive offers, either for purchase of the sole and exclusive use and benefit of the Kilns, or a license to work them.

Bull's Patent Kilns are in successful work under the Public works Department, in Cawnpore, Allahabad, &c., in which places only Government have the monopoly of it.

By the use of these Kilns, not only considerable saving is effected in burning Bricks, but the operations are very quick, and capable of giving great results.

N.B.—Any person or persons using the kilns without the consent or permission of the undersigned, will be dealt with according to law.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator.

32, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 20th January, 1886.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY ... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	10	0
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY ... A fine red full-bodied Wine.	10	0
23	0	Still	BURGUNDY ... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	12	8
21	0	Still	BURGUNDY ... Pommard	11	8
30	0	Still	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition. BURGUNDY ... Chambertin	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
17	0	Fine	SAUTERNE ... Barsac	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
21	0	Superior	SAUTERNE ... from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
30	0	Haut	SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine	16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

I CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Dindigul Cheroots, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.

II TOBACCOS—Cut and Twist, mild and sweet.

III CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.

IV CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.

V AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use.

VI GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.

VII TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.

VIII COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS.
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

per doz.

SCOTCH { THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess ..... Rs. 24

SCOTCH { THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft ..... Rs. 26

IRISH { THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four stars. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful ..... Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit vin* ..... per doz.	10	0	5	8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine ..... "	15	0	8	8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character. "	30	0		
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids ..... "	50	0		
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing ..... per hog.	200	0		

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
DRY CADIZ.—An excellent dry and delicate Dinner Wine ..... pts. Rs. 13, qts.	24	0
AMONTILLADO.—Possessed of a flavour and character of rare excellence	30	0
CARDINAL.—A very fine natural Wine. "The choicest pure Xeres," extraordinary instances of longevity have been observed among drinkers of this Wine	35	0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
PORT AND CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE

OF

NORMARDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,

CHATEAUNEUF.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE is a pleasant Sparkling Wine, fairly dry, and perfectly natural.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXTRA SEC.

Quarts ..... per dozen Rs.	30
Pints ..... " "	16

SOLE AGENTS,

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No 9, HUMMUMSTREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch. If he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper, Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their Orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs.	50
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	"	50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	"	35
Do. do. do. Second quality	"	25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	"	250
Do. do. do. Second quality	"	150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	"	125
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	"	95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes etc. etc. Ships' Chronometers, carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS

BEG to Announce the General Public of their having OPENED in the exclusive premises at No. 6, HORNBY ROW, (lately occupied by Messrs. P. GRANT & Sons) a Branch of their General Provisions, and respectfully invite an early inspection of all NEW AND CHOICEST GOODS in the following Departments, Specially Ordered for this Branch:—

Ladies FRILLINGS.	ALBUMS.
" LACES.	PHOTO FRAMES.
" GLOVES.	PICTURE FRAMES.
" MILTORES.	PLUSH BLOTTERS.
" PARASOLS.	FANCY RETICULES.
" SUNSHADES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
" GARTERS.	TIN TRUNK.
" HANDKERCHIEFS.	TENNIS BATS.
" FLOWERS.	BALLS.
" FANS.	TOYS AND DOLLS.
" PLUSH BAGS.	TABLE ORNAMENTS.
COMPANIONS.	FLOWER VASES.
" HAND BAGS.	MAJOLICA VASES.
" NEEDLE CASES.	ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
" SLIPPERS ON CANVAS.	JEWELLERY.
	STATIONERY.
	GLASSWARE.

STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Our Prices are acknowledged Cheap.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
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	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager... Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY,
GRAND SUCCESS OF
The Great Sensational Drama
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
INCLUDING
THE GRAND RAILWAY SCENE,
Which was performed on Saturday last with great perfection.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY,
By petition of the above Programme.
WEDNESDAY, 3RD & THURSDAY, 4TH FEB,
THE FARCE
KISS IN THE DARK
and the Comedy
DAVID GARRICK.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY,
NO PERFORMANCE.
Owing to the Grand Rehearsal of "MIKADO."
SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
Gilbert and Sullivan's new Japanese Comic Opera
in 2 Acts entitled
THE MIKADO
OR
THE TOWN OF TITIPU,
With New Scenery, Special Japanese Costumes, Full Chorus Men, Women, and Children and full Orchestra.
Further Particulars in Future Advertisements.
For Plan for "Mikado" and for all other nights of the week, now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS !!!
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 1st FEB., AT 9 P.M.,
NEXT TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY
AT 8 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL
TRAINED ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IN Accordance with Section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1876 (as amended by Act VI of 1883) I hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE resident in Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m.; for the purpose of ELECTING SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation.

No vote will be received at the said election for any person who has not been nominated by one person entitled to vote at the said election and whose nomination has not been seconded in writing by another such person, nor unless such nomination is made in writing, signed by the proposer and seconded, and left at the office of the Municipal Commissioner at least seven days before the date fixed for the election, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the aforesaid Acts.

Justices of the Peace are requested to lodge their votes before 6 o'clock p.m., of the day of the Meeting.

By Order,
ALEX. W. LESTER,
Office of Clerk, to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, OFFICES and a RESIDENCE in Church-gate-street over Messrs. Marcks and Co's Clock Manufactory. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium, in Church-gate-street.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE attention of Commanding Officers is particularly invited to the NEW FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL now being introduced by the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, (CAWNPORE).

The colour of this DRILL is guaranteed against Soap, Soda, Sunlight, and Acids.

Samples upon application to the Agent.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS, RIDING HABITS AND HORSE-CLOTHING.

OF superior quality and fast colors. Special terms for wholesale buyers.
Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
Cawnpore.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 15 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1885, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at the Offices No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1886. Secretary.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their durability, elegance, and cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is cool and was proof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town, at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Medow-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1886, for the SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, from 1st April, 1886, up to 31st March, 1887.

Particulars regarding terms of Contract and printed forms of Tenders and Schedules of Stores required are procurable at this Office on payment.

F. G. A. L. SCOTT, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 29th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from the 1st till the 10th February, 1886 any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th January, 1886. As. Commissioner of Police.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,200,000
PAID UP..... „ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over..... £1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the servants' and out-Quarters in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Hospital, for the accommodation of a Dispensary for out-door patients.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 8th proximo.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 30th January, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHIMJEE LUKHMIDAS, DAMJEE NARRONJEE, and CHATOORBHOOJ KHIMJEE all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL to DOSSA MO HARJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground, belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the south by Kalbadevi-road, on or towards the east by Argyll Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground, belonging to the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3158, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvie, and are now in the occupation of vendors' tenants.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, complete DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms and etc.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340 Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

WANTED two experienced PROOF-EXAMINERS. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—A few first-class hands. Good salary given to experienced men. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WANTED, NEW PICTURE POSTERS for DISTRIBUTION. Apply to [illegible]

COME AND SEE Entirely New Goods in the NEW ENGLISH EMPORIUM at No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, cheaper than any firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST OPENED for the NEW ESTABLISHMENT at Fort, new Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, Buttons, Flowers, Parasols, all Latest Novelties. Prices below competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We offer the General Public in our FORT BRANCH Stores, Provisions, Crockery, Millinery, Stationery, Toys, And all useful and Fancy Goods. At Market or Church Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE VIENNA CONFECTIONER.—Liquors of the best sort only kept in stock, and Ices of 3 sorts ready daily, at 2, Church gate-street.

WANTED, second-hand CAST IRON PIPES, 18 diameter. Apply at the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN, who has had some experience in keeping accounts. State salary expected. Apply IMPORTS, care of this paper.

RARE CHANCE at Crawford's TO-DAY. Strong BOREILLY-CART, and PONY-CART (very light), both renewed with lance wood shafts &c., a month ago, and a set of English harness. Also a C. B. PONY, handsome and fast would make a capital polo pony.

MUSIC.—MRS. F. THEMUDO gives LESSONS on PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN, HARMONIUM, &c. Also supplies ORCHESTRA for DANCES, HORTA BAIXA, No. 16, Girgaum-road, Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MIDWIFE and DRESS MAKER, 3, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own material made up. Charges moderate.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 and 6 per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, near Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

BAMBOO CART (or other) Two-wheel or Bullock Vehicle and sound horse to drive on odd stint. Address *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

KIDD and SHADBOLTS "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHILLIPS and Co.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its History, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c. suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 15 to 25. Ladies Gaiters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Hollow-street.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., Rs. 2. Postage, 1 anna.

RUINARTS Champagne, green seal; established 1791, Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 30 per doz. Apply to Messrs. Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 25 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 4, Church Lane.

SPECIFICATIONS, Rates and Notes on Work by Capt. Marryat, R. E., for erection of W. D. Bombay Presidency, Last collion wharves. Address X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 4, with postage, Rs. 5-4, to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN HOBBERS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities.—Hurjimull and Co., Hampar Row.

£6,466,527 17 5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-19-10 Stg.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

SILK Cotton and Merino, beautiful STOCKINGS and SOCKS, of choice colours. Very superior quality at Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 to Rs. 30 per doz.—A. STEWARD & Co., 2, Church gate-street.

TO LET, upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, No. 461, Grant Road, also No. 1a Chunam Kiln Lane, comfortable and very near tram and train. Apply to Keekabhoy Sumsoodeen, 22, Parel Bellad Road.

TRICYCLES.—With ball bearings, double driver patent brake, and all the latest improvements, screwed and butted spokes, plated parts, &c., with implements complete. Price, Rs. 270.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, several OVERSEERS for the BARODA STATE. Salary, Rs. 30 to 70 with travelling allowances. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State. The appointments to be on probation for one year, after which qualified men will be confirmed.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by K. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Int. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz.; 2 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present. Now at our new clothes just imported. Estimates and style terms free.—BAHAM, PIE & Co., 6, Rampart-row pat Bombay.

WANTED immediately an experienced Native Clerk to take charge of an Office in Bombay. Must be well acquainted with stores, Railway Building and Railway Work in Bombay. Salary liberal. Apply giving address, experience, and copies of certificates, or references, to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 1 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

TO LET with immediate possession, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell. It has a very charming garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st February, 1886, the following will be Timing of Trains on the B.-G. Railway:—

DOWN MAIL.		DOWN MIXED.
	A. M.	A. M.
Wadwan Jn. .. Dep.	1-45	7-45
Dhola ..Arril.	5-20	10-20
Dhola ..Dep.	5-30	10-51
		P. M.
Bhavnagar ..Arrl.	7-16	1-10
UP MAIL.		UP MIXED.
	A. M.	NOON.
Bhavnagar ..Dep.	8-30	12-0
		P. M.
Dhola ..Arril.	10-8	2-17
Dhola ..Dep.	10-28	2-35
	P. M.	
Wadwan Jn. ..Arrl.	1-0	7-16
BRANCH LINE.		
UP MIXED.		DOWN MIXED.
	A. M.	A. M.
Dhola ..Dep.	11-25	Dhorajl..Dep. 7-40
Dhorajl..	P. M.	
..Arrl.	5-15	Dhola ..Arrl. 9-40

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, dated Ghadeshi, 14th January, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS-STREET.

SALE OF PUMICE, MORTAR MILL, TEAK BEAMS, &c.

THURSDAY, MONDAY, the 1st February at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Falkland Wood-depot, No. 70, Nasoor-Buksh-road, Contractors, by order of Messrs. Nurseo Saboo & Co., pumice, bricks, mortar mill with engine and pumps, teak beams, rafters, planks, joists, stones, grindstones, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at 1 p.m. at Colaba, near the Transport Company's stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, &c.

On THURSDAY the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twists, &c.

6 packages wool papers.
10 cases french pot papers.
5 bales white and colored handkerchiefs.
1 „ stripe pilot cloth.
1 „ lady's cloth colored.
10 „ turkey red cambrics.
2 „ white doria.
1 „ colored shawls.
3 „ colored shirts.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Laksmanrao Bapoojee and Padmanabh Laksmanrao in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th March, 1853, the following landed property:—

All that piece of pension and tax-ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kandawady, without Girgaum Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 227 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. [illegible] now No. 10 old survey No. 552 and new survey No. 7742 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 11 and 12 and bounded on the east by the Kandawady-lane, on the west by the house of Rasinath Mahadow Bhat, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Laxman Ram Patak Bhut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned:—

2 cases ladies' shoes and slippers.
1 „ hats.
1 „ leather portmanteaus, Gladstone hand travelling bags, &c., &c.
1 case gent's-made ladies' uniforms.
10 pairs rich glass lamps of sizes.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned and on account and risk of Major Mahomed Esmail—

DRD & Co. 2242—2 cases blued and black diagonals.
11 „ coating.

AUCTION SALE of Price & Co.'s Celebrated Perfumery. On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2.30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 24 [illegible] Price & Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of [illegible] hair oil, lavender water, soap, brilliantine, Persian water, marking ink, lime juice and glycerine, violet powder, cloth, hair and tooth brushes, medicines, essence of verbina, jockey club, frangipanni, rose geranium, white and moss rose, bouquet, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood [illegible] polished plain and carved household furniture, bedstead by [illegible] Maggin, rich crockery and glassware, some China and Japanese flower vases, very handsome ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex lamps, table kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany [illegible] grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer [illegible] Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, [illegible] some strong English-built light [illegible], a handsome trotting grey Arab horse, a set of brass mounted English single harness, gentlemen's and ladies' saddles, &c., the property of Messrs. BYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Branch Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood [illegible] mahogany substantial made neatly French-polished household furniture of the latest designs especially made to order by Mr. Wimbridge, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome real China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, large size toilet stands with mirror, a handsome strong English built four-seated open carriage on C spring with a pair of fast trotting iron grey Australian horses, a strong built pony cart, a handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, a handsome grey pony sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues with be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 1st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

5 bales Yes-stripings.
10 „ grey Mooks 9, 10 and 11-yards.
3 „ woollen cloths.

The property of a deceased gentleman, handsome dinner and breakfast services, a double barrelled gun by J. and W. Foley, table lamps, Bauzer churn, leather trunk, a military saddle, a side saddle by Anderson, Ware and Sons.

The property of a gentleman going home, handsome green and blue dessert services, cups and saucers, best plated egg boiler, butter dish, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, piano stool, dressing glass, handsome engravings, Moretta a Venetian Girl; an ancient custom) drawing room chairs, teapoys, walnutwood chess table, gentleman's, ladies' and child's saddles, &c.

The property of a gentleman.

Chest of drawer, camp table, teakwood chairs, folding cot, a double-barrelled gun by D. Thomas, table and wall lamps, copper utensils.

By order of Motiram Nursiram.

5 grain cleaning machines.

On account and at the risk of Vulleji Kasawji—

5 cases Gonda cheese.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cayum Suroffally.

90 cases Kdam and Gonda cheese.

On account of whom it may concern—

Sets of galvanized bath tubs, iron bedsteads with brass railings, 7 brass bedsteads, 7 by 5 foot steel couch springs 5, 6, 7 & 8 inches, an iron safe with Chubb's keys.

[illegible] AT 2-30 P.M.

1 handsome light new Victoria.
1 handsome glass-fronted double-seated brougham
1 light English-built buggy.
[illegible] glass-fronted brougham.
1 „ second-hand mail-phaeton.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following fancy goods, namely, gold embroidered caps, hosiery, and gold dupattas, assorted scent cases, jewel case, plated flowerholders, candlesticks, magnetic machine, clock work figures in frames, palanquin, spark, spoon glass, velvet carpet, glass paper weights, inkstands, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Parochkana, by order of Mr. Jeyaram Setaram.

200 tons superior teak scantlings and posts.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jairaram Sitaram—

200 Superior first and second class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the New Bombay Bank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satin wood household furniture, plated and glassware, handsome dinner sets, pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome oleographs and flower-vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 4 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and vests, just landed ex. *Ss Lodiana*, consisting of drab, olive, brown, overcoating, Scotch milled coating, fancy check and seating, olive cords, Scotch check homespun, black indigo blue serge, wool wooded indigo blue serge, indigo, drab, slate mix green melton, twill, overcoating black, olive, fine overcoating brown claret green twill, black claret, overcoating blue moscow Scotch striped, Inia stuffed, worsted fancy, olive, brown, drab beaver, &c.,

The pieces which are from 2 to 10 yards in length will be sold singly (one piece at a time) to suit all buyers, and are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 300.

An English-built second-hand VICTORIA by Heller & Co., late King & Co., in very good order.

An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.

Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, some Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.

And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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NOTICES

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Saturday, the 27th February 1886 at 6 o'clock p. m.

JOHN B. ALSTON,
Hon. Secretary.

28th Jan. 1886.

NOTICE

UNDER ORDERS of the HIGH COURT, O. C. J. the SALE of the MARKHAM GRANT ESTATE has been POSTPONED till the 20th day of February, 1886, and that Bank is a reserve price of Rs. 160,000 thereon.

B. MATTHIAS,
Clerk of Court.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Nellgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c address

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T. SUGDEN, 45, New Forms-road, Byculla.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band 2nd Regt. N. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Volunteer Rifle Association meeting.
Novelty Theatre, "Under the Gas-Light," 9 p.m.
Grand Theatre, Volpie Performing Animals, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Cairo (s), from Hull; and Venetia (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Knight of St. Gore (s), from Cardiff; Fitzy (s), and Victoria, Newport; Hazara (s), and Clive (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur; Scindia (s), Galle; and Bagdad (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Kilkira (s), for Hongkong and Colombo; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sunbeam entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Cairo and Venetia on Saturday. The s. s. Zambesi, Merton Hall, and Persia left to-day.

BEJEWELED THEFT.—Ilai Jan, woman, residing in Pendy Bazaar road, reported to the police on Friday the theft of a gold neck ornament, sundry articles of wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 176, during her absence from home on the night previous.

DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, President of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and members of the executive committee of the society, will visit the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parell to-day at 5 p.m. for the purpose of personally inspecting the arrangements made there for the keep and treatment of sick animals.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Babajee Baboo, aged 60 years, Deceased, while suffering from fever, was walking along the Parell-road on the 26th ult., when he was accidentally knocked down by a carriage and horse, and sustained slight bruises. The fever continued and he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death by fever was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 24th Regiment, N. I., at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March	.....	Grüss an Brandenberg ..... Nehl.
Overture	.....	L'Italiane in Algieri ..... Rossini.
Valse	.....	La Berceuse ..... Waldteufel.
Duett	.....	Oberto Conti Di S. Bonifacio. Verdi.
Valse	.....	Souvienz Jo. ..... Waldteufel.
Galop	.....	Pferde kisanbanu ..... Arnat.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MISSING PROW.—The missing prow, No. 4,300, laden with 21 tons of coal, reported missing since the evening of the 26th ult., was found on Friday sunk near Butcher's Island, and the body of one of the crew, named Manajee Dhunnajee, was found to be washed ashore. It was conveyed to the Morgue at Cammateepoora, where an inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday. On the evidence adduced it appears that two other men, crew of the boat, are still missing. The jury found that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in the sea by the sinking of a prow.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Jain, woman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of theft of silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 41, the property of Jooma Swaj, a Bohora man, and another residing at Kotwada Morlee. The accused was residing in the same locality and was in the habit of going to the houses of the two complainants. Shortly after her late visit to their places, the two complainants missed their ornaments; and on reporting the matter to the police, discovered one of the ornaments disposed of by the accused to a goldsmith at Lohar Chawl, and the others pledged at a grocer's shop at Worlee. She pleaded guilty to both charges, and was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.—The following Directors' Report was adopted at a meeting on Saturday:—During the past year 46 proposals, for the guarantee of sums amounting to Rs. 1,52,880, have been made to the association and considered by the directors. 37 new bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 86,650 have been issued, producing in new annual premiums Rs. 1,593-0-0. During the year 50 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,23,075 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the association. There has been no loss during the year on account of guarantee obligations. The directors, acting under advice, have rejected the claim referred to in last report as under consideration. The revenue of the year ending 31st December 1885, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 14,178-10-5; to which add balance from last year's account 6,332-13-0; together, Rs. 20,511-7-5. The expenditure including law, advertisements, and printing charges, &c., has been Rs. 4,263-12; the sum set aside on account of dividend for loss, Rs. 2,500; and sum carried to the reserve fund, Rs. 3,000; leaving a balance, Rs. 10,747-11-5. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 2,500 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 31,500, and out of the balance of Rs. 7,747-11-5 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December, 1885, at the rate of fifteen per cent., which will absorb Rs. 7,500, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 247-11-5 to next year's account.

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE POST OFFICE.

THE case in which Framjee Manockjee Kotwal is charged under section 48 of the Post Office Act with stealing and fraudulantly appropriating a letter sent by post, he being employed by the Post-office, was called up before Mr. Cooper on Saturday. Mr. Little appeared for Government, and Mr. Turner for the accused.

Mr. Little opened the case for the prosecution by calling Framjee Cursetjee, a clerk in Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., who said Surgeon J. Lewtas, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Mardan, was a constituent of the firm. In September last witness sent him an advice note regarding a package that had arrived for him from England. It was on a lithographed form which was generally used by the firm. There was also a memo. of charges with it. After addressing the envelope witness gave the letter to a coolie to be sent to the despatch office. The letter, subject matter of the charge, shown to witness, who recognised the address as his writing. The despatch clerk also recognised the letter. Sheik Alli Sheik Latti, a peon in the firm, said he had to carry letters to the post. He usually posted the letter at the General Post office, and sometimes at the Boree-bunder railway station.

George Robert Johnsons, of Grindlay Groom and Co., said he signed an advice note to Surgeon J. Lewtas, who was a constituent of the firm, on the 15th Sept. last. He subsequently received a letter from the Dead-letter Office about the end of October. The hand-writing on the envelope was strange, and did not resemble that of any clerk in the office. The envelope contained the advice note of the 25th September and other vouchers. Witness reported the matter to the Post-master of Bombay, as it appeared suspicious. The address not being in the hand-writing of any clerk, nor the envelope of the sort used by the firm, made it look suspicious. Witness left the envelope with the Post-master and retained the enclosures, which he destroyed some time afterwards, as he heard nothing from the Post-master. Letters were generally posted on the day they were written, but if there were enclosures to be sent it was often found impossible to post them till the following day.

Mr. Luxmon Singh, Superintendeat of the R. M. Service, Bombay Division, said the envelope was received by him from the Superintendent of Post office, Guzerat Division, on the 5th January, with certain instructions. In consequence of the instructions witness made inquiries and took down the hand-writing of all the sorters, who were working on the Baroda line, and on comparing the hand-writings with that on the envelope he found that it corresponded exactly with the writing of the accused. Witness asked accused if he had written the address. After hesitating a while he admitted he had done so. The accused, at witness's request, then wrote down what he had admitted. The accused was a sorter on the railway and on the 28th September last was doing duties on the Bombay and Surat route. Each sorter has to submit to witness the returns of each day's work. The post-mark on the envelope dated 26th September was the General Post office's mark. The envelope also bore the post mark of Surat, dated 2nd of October.

In cross-examination witness said the accused was employed in the Post office from July last as a sorter. He was officiating. The returns of the day's work showed the accused had been at work on the 28th September. Witness had shown the accused the envelope then and asked him if the address had been written by him. There were only three present at the time. The accused first of all confessed and then witness asked him to write his confession. The confession was written in Gujerati and read to the Court by the interpreter. The confession bore the initials of Superintendent Sweeney. Witness continued no one had dictated the confession to accused. Witness had been a sorter himself once, but had never posted letters for others nor knew of other sorters doing so.

After this witness the case was adjourned till Monday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, ORANGE, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA, and 20 other handsome shades. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color from 4 to 4 oz. lb. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists and storekeepers. Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 54 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C., England.

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THE BROACH RIOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JAN. 29.

THE trial of the sixty-eight Talavias, who were charged with rioting and with the murder of Mr. Prescott and of the police constable Ramjan-Khan Laikhan, on the 22nd November last, was concluded this evening before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Horsley, after a hearing exceeding over twenty days. More than a hundred witnesses were examined for the prosecution. No evidence was offered on behalf of the accused, who contented themselves by alleging, as they had done before in the lower court, that the confessions which most of them had made had been simply extorted from them by the police. Some of the prisoners pleaded an *alibi*, while others who admitted that they were present at the scene of the riot and the murders, stoutly denied having raised a finger against Mr. Prescott, adding that they had never thought for a moment that the assembly of which they were members had any other intention than that of making their salutations in the river and offering prayer to their goddess. This point was urged with great force by Mr. Motilal Mackilal, the pleader engaged for the defence; but the Magistrate, in the elaborate judgment delivered to-day, pointed to some of the confessions of the accused, as well as to the statements made by witnesses, to show that they afforded overwhelming evidence of a guilty intention pervading the whole assembly before its members had started in procession from their encampment beneath the mango grove. You have already been informed by telegram of the result of the trial, which ended in the conviction of fifty-four of the prisoners on the charge of murder. The assessors, on the other hand, did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict so many of the prisoners on the charge of murder. One of the assessors thought that this charge had been established against the first prisoner only, namely Lakha Bhagat, while his colleague recorded his opinion that the first three prisoners were guilty of the murder. Though the judgment was delivered in the evening, the court began to be crowded from an early hour in the morning, and was densely packed by a heterogeneous collection of people to hear the decision, when the prisoners, chained two and two, were brought into the court to hear the decision. The prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced by Mr. Horsley will be despatched by the local train to-morrow morning to Surat, to be temporarily lodged in the jail there.

The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said the accused were charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly, armed with deadly weapons, their common object being to overawe by criminal force the Collector and other public servants stationed at Broach in the exercise of their lawful powers; to rob the Government treasury, and to commit other offences, on Sunday the 22nd November, thereby rendering themselves punishable under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused were further charged under sections 302 and 149 of the code with the murder of Mr. Prescott, and of the police constable Ramjankhan Laikhan. The accused, with the exception of two Bheels among them, were all Talavias. The Talavias were a caste akin to the Bheels, who lived scattered among the hills and jungles of Broach and the adjoining districts of Surat, the Baroda and the Panch mahals. They were an idle, an unprovident class of men, unskilled in agriculture, averse to regular toil, low down in the human scale, and very backward in all that constitutes civilization. They were employed by the agricultural classes as day labourers and field watchmen. The occupation of field watchmen in this district was not unattended with danger, owing to the existence of a village feuds which found expression in midnight attacks on crops by bodies of villagers armed with sickles and iron-bound clubs. Some of the Talavias were employed by Government as wartanias or village policemen. There being thirteen wartanias among the accused. Lakha Bhagat, the first prisoner, was a wartania of Ankot. But he relinquished his post, when he was appointed a Bhaghat or inspired leader. The Talavias were evidently grossly ignorant and superstitious. But they possessed a certain power of combination and organization under their appointed leaders, of which they had given proofs on various occasions. They all worshipped the goddess Mata whose shrine was on the hill of Pavaghad, and Lakha Bhagat, and the chief Bhagat, Natha Bigal, lived at Goraj near Pavaghad. He had been examined as a witness, and gave an account of the Talavia migration to Pavaghad in March 1877. An interesting account of the migration was also to be found in the Kaira and Panch Mahals volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, which was contributed by the late Mr. Prescott, who was then Superintendent of Police of the Panch Mahals. The most remarkable point in the migration was that it was spontaneous and widespread. This circumstance indicated a power of combination, and the circumstances which immediately followed had no doubt a very important influence on the character and conditions of the Talavias. They had experienced the value of combined action, and were henceforward more than ever prone to listen to the voice of a leader promising them land and money as the result of a successful effort under supernatural guidance and assistance. After eight years of location, during which social processes and the lust of land and money which had originally driven them to Pavaghad had been operating on discontented minds, those of them who lived in this district had found a leader in Lakha Bhagat. He was placed on the gadee, as the Talavias described it, by the chief Bhagat Natha, and commenced his living on the offerings of his disciples, and devoted himself to the org nization of his followers. In June 1885, there was the Hindoo intercalary month, when bathing in the Nerbudda is considered to be particularly meritorious. Lakha invited Natha to Broach and collected from 1,000 to 1,500 Talavias. The whole party, headed by their leaders, went in a procession, with flags and musical instruments, through the town, past the Katcheri to the river. In the evening there was a conference between Lakha Bhagat and Natha, at which many of the other Bhagats and subordinate leaders were present. Bhaijee Bhana said of this conference, in his confession, that Lakha said that God had specially favoured him, that he would kill the gadee of Broach, and that he would kill the English and rule himself. He asked Natha to give the order. But Natha replied he could not do such a thing. He did not wish to "snatch" anything. He only wanted to worship and to get contributions for that purpose only. If, however Lakha did not behave properly the chief Bhagat said he would be killed. Lakha then replied, "I have received the order, so I must do something." Natha then said "Do as you like; but do nothing until the Diwali." It was easy to decide this story. To educated minds it doubtless sounded like a hallucination of half-witted people. But a reference to the story of the Naikda rising in the Panch Mahals in 1868 told in the Panch Mahals volume of the Bombay Gazetteer would show that prospects as wild as this have been conceived and carried to considerable lengths by persons similar in character to the present accused. Describing the operations of Lakha Bhagat, the magistrate said that although there had been previous demonstrations, serious preparations did not commence till Diwali, as had been previously arranged with Natha. About that time Kala Bhagat arrived in Broach, bringing with him the remarkable personage who was to supply the necessary superhuman assistance. Kala said the Mata was a Bawa of Baroda named Motighar and that he had been sent by Natha. He seemed to have dressed himself occasionally in woman's garb and announced himself as an incarnation of Narayen. He had thus acquired among the Talavias the names of "the Holy Maid" and "Mata." According to Kala's account, this man seemed to be possessed of some mesmeric power, and to have performed certain acts which passed as miracles among his followers. He further announced that he had the power of turning bullets into water, and could protect his followers from all harm. After his arrival he was taken across the river by Kala on a sort of preaching tour, and seemed to have infused a great deal of life and energy into the preparations. The next step was to send round circular letters to all the Talavias to be carried by them from village tovillage, inviting them to assemble at Broach on the full moon day, on the 22nd November 1885. From the account given of the letter it ran as follows:—"From Lakha, of Broach. Victory to Hari. To those who wish to see the Mata, I will bathe in the Nerbudda on the full moon day. This letter is to be sent from village to village by a special messenger. Other circular letters were written on leather with reed pen, as described by the Talavia policeman. According to this man, the words written on the pieces of leather were "the five Pandavs, the sixth Narayen, and crores of lakhs of godhas." These words were interpreted to refer to the superhuman aid promised by the mata. The Talavia policeman, who was evidently a witness hostile to the prosecution, and sought to make his evidence as little damaging to the present accused as possible, by denying his previous statement that Lakha was present when these letters were written. Concurrently with those preparations, Lakha and the Mata commenced collecting weapons at their camps. Many of the Talavias who had responded to the invitation were village policemen who carried a sword and bows and arrows by virtue of their office. These men brought their weapons with them, those who came without weapons were upbraided by Lakha. After describing the demonstration made on the 17th November by Lakha and his "Joan of Arc," the Mata outside the jail, the Magistrate observed that this incident, happening just a week before the rising, ought to have opened the eyes of the local authorities. It was reported verbally to Mr. Modi, the Deputy Collector, by the jailor, and formed the subject of conversation between Mr. Modi and the police inspector. But it was not reported to Mr. Allen. The police had been misled, and the secret of the Talvias had been so well kept that the 22nd November came round without, as far as had been ascertained, any one in Broach knowing that some thing serious or unusual was to take place. The day fixed for the rising was well chosen. It was the day of the great Ghukaltirath fair, where the Superintendent of police had proceeded with five eighths of the armed police. There were only 18 armed police left available in the city. The Assistant Collector was out in the district, and it so happened that the Assistant Judge and the the Joint Sessions Judge had also gone out early that morning to Mr. Bulkley's camp. Mr. Allen was the only English district officer in Broach on the morning of the 22nd November. Mr. Prescott had been lately appointed Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, and was in Broach for a few days, packing his furniture for his move to Bombay, which he proposed to make on the evening of the 23rd November. As, on the day of the riot serious work was intended, it might naturally be inferred that only the more daring spirits had the courage to respond to Lakha's invitation. The magistrate then described the incidents of the riot previous to Mr. Prescott's murder, and observed that the assembly had been inspired by a common object and intention. This was shown by the preliminary history and acts of preparation on the part of the Talavias, as well as by the fifty-four confessions, more or less detailed, made by the accused. These confessions had been made before ten different magistrates, English, Parsee and Hindoo, in six different places in this and the Panch Mahals districts, while in this court the accused had stated, one after another, in almost the same words that the confessions were the result of police violence. At this late stage in the case, there was no reason to suppose, on the bare assertions of the accused, that the confessions had not been voluntarily made. Their number and the circumstances under which they were recorded, negatived the supposition that they could have been dictated by the police. They gave a quantity of information which could not have been acquired from any other source. Many of the accused no doubt stated that they did not know the common object of the assembly, and had no intention of doing harm. But on the other hand, several of these had very distinctly described their intention. For example, the second accused said, "the Mata said he was going to rise and take the Gadee of Broach. For eight months before the occurrence, his mind intended to take Broach, and sent letters to all the places where Talavias and their gurus live, namely to Soraj and elsewhere." After reading similar statements made by some of the other accused, the magistrate observed that instances showing the common object and intention of the assembly had been scattered up and down the fifty four confessions. Again, as the noisy crowd of Talavias went past the Collector's bungalow, a labourer said in jest to a Parsee's servant, who was a Talavia, "Here go your Talavias to take the raj." The speaker was a borah, and he doubtless discredited the rumour which had apparently got abroad among the common people, although it was not heard by the officers. Mr. Allen doubtless took part at first in the noisy crowd going to the Shukaltereth fair. During their whole progress through out the town, the Talavias loudly asserted that they had no intention of causing riots; thereby giving the hearers to understand that their quarrel was only with the officials. But it would seem from the evidence that a few of them were inclined to attack Parsee gentleman whom they met, but were restrained by some of their companions. Proceeding to describe the details of the murder of Mr. Prescott, the magistrate said that as Mr. Prescott approached the crowd, his ghorawala called out to them to make way for the carriage to pass. Those in the rear separated, so as to let the ghurry go into their midst. They then surrounded it and stopped it. The informer said, in answer to questions put by the accused's pleader, "the Saheb's carriage came near to us and he said 'make way, make way,' and began to beat us with his whip. It struck some of us, but we did not make way. He had no conversation with any of us. As the whip fell, the Mata at once gave the order to kill the Saheb." This evidence of the use of the whip by Mr. Prescott was emphatically contradicted by all the eye witnesses, and there was no reason to doubt its falsity. Just before the attack, one of the witnesses heard the Talavias say to one another, "Here is the collector, he is come." Another witness heard Lalon say, "This is the Collector Saheb, beat him." On this point the informer stated that they struck Mr. Prescott, because they thought he was the Collector. He added that their quarrel was with the Collector, because they had twice petitioned him in vain. It was thus quite plain that Mr. Prescott was not attacked in consequence of any grudge against him personally, but under the mistaken impression that he was the Collector, and the representative of British rule in Broach. On being attacked, Mr. Prescott leapt from the car and ran down a lane some 70 yards, the whole crowd of Talavias and Bheels pursuing him. No eyes but these saw the final blows, which left him lying for dead in the hedge near a mango tope which led to his bungalow.

As to his wounds, the hospital assistant said there were six on the skull, and they were all dreadful wounds. They appeared to have been caused by clubs or such other weapons. The hospital assistant did not notice an arrow wound in the forehead, but the magistrate said that to him there certainly appeared to be such a wound, when he saw the body later in the day. The Talavias could easily have killed the servant of Mr. Prescott, but that was evidently no part of their intention. The evidence showed that all the Talavias had pursued Mr. Prescott into the lane. Only a few individuals out of a crowd of 500 could act on the spur of the individual, and in such circumstances any spectator would find it hard to distinguish the strikers. But there could be no doubt of the common intention of a mob who pursue one man 70 yards down a lane, while some of them kill him. The fact that the murdered Mr. Prescott went at a smart pace into the Vejalpore suburb of the town. About this time, hearing the news of what they had done from a Parsee gentleman and the ghorawala, Mr. Allen dressed and hastened on horseback straight to the place were Mr. Prescott was lying. He sent for a doctor, and until he came, Mr. Allen was employed in attending to Mr. Prescott. Having left Mr. Prescott in charge of the doctor and others who had hurried to the scene, Mr. Allen [illegible] wrote a hasty note to Mr. Bulkley, sent it off by his ghorawala on his own riding horse to Shukaltirath. Arming himself with an axe, the [illegible] other weapon at hand), he again started in search of the Talavias. As Mr. Allen was approaching, and a start of about 20 or 25 minutes, he could not catch them up. After describing the progress of the Talavias through the town, the magistrate proceeded to give the details of the encounter with the police at the culvert near the railway station. The first volley of the police did not check the Talavia charge. At this moment, Mr. Modi saw a Talavia striking the constable, Ramjankhan, with a sword, and cutting open his head and exposing the brain. He subsequently died in hospital, his death being the direct result of this wound. The Talavian charge had very nearly succeeded in routing the police, owing to the fact that the latter were armed with unloaded muskets. But fortunately, the armed police of this city ought to be supplied with breech loading rifles. The corpses of five Talavias lay along the road. They all presented the appearance of men girt for action, and with a supply of food tied round their backs. About this time Mr. Allen had got near the police lines, where he heard that the Talavias had fled beyond the city along the Shukaltirath road and were being pursued by Mr. Modi and the police. Mr. Allen felt that he could not hope to overtake them. He also considered the town to be in a disturbed condition, and he knew that there was an unprotected English family in a bungalow, about 300 yards from the bank in the middle of the city. He, therefore, turned back and went to that house. He suggested to the ladies that they should move to his bungalow about 10-15 a.m. The accused, the magistrate went on to say, had been well represented by their pleader, Mr. Motilal. It was urged on their behalf that it was improbable and absurd to suppose that any settled design or insurrection was planned by these people. The letters were described as a mere invitation to a peaceful pilgrimage, and the swords, it was urged, had been collected merely as emblems to be used in the worship of the Mata. Mr. Motilal also contended that if the Talavias had any design of hurting Mr. Allen, they would have attacked his bungalow. He admitted that Mr. Prescott had been murdered, but he (counsel) who could be proved to have actually murdered him should be punished. But he argued that there was no common intention to murder him, and that it was a sudden and unpremeditated act on the part of some members of the assembly, and not in pursuance of the object in which Mr. Prescott had driven in among them. He argued that only those accused who could be proved to have struck Mr. Prescott were guilty of his murder. Following out this line of argument he called attention to the fact that none of the accused, except accused No. 2, admitted having themselves struck Mr. Prescott. On this point he quoted the rule of law that to render the confessions of one prisoner evidence against the co-prisoners, he must implicate himself substantially, and argued that according to his view, none of the accused had here implicated themselves in their confessions, which were, therefore, no evidence against the co-prisoners. He also said that evidence to corroborate an informer's evidence must proceed from an independent source, and that the confession of one prisoner could not be used to corroborate the informer's evidence against the other accused. Applying this principle, Mr. Motiram went through the evidence against every one of the accused, and endeavoured to show that in each case it was not sufficient for conviction. But the magistrate said that on the evidence he was quite unable to accept this general view. It was admitted that Mr. Prescott and Ramjaukhan had been murdered by members of this unlawful assembly; now the question was whether those persons who, on the morning on this riot, must have knew to be likely to be committed in the prosecution of their common object. This question must in the magistrate's opinion be answered in the affirmative in the present case, and consequently, every person who at the time of committing the above offences was a member of that assembly was guilty of murder. It followed that every member who admitted that he was a member of that assembly, either where Mr. Prescott was killed or at the railway arches, substantially implicated himself and his confession could be taken into consideration against his co-prisoners. Having considered in detail the evidence against each individual prisoner, the magistrate said that with respect to those persons against whom he found charges under sections 149 and 302 of the Code to be proved, he could only pass one of the two sentences described in section 302, although it might be admitted that the guilty intention of some members of the assembly was of a longer standing than that of the others. With respect to the sentence which should be passed against the first three accused, including Lakka Bhagat and the Bahwa, there could be no doubt that throughout all the mass of evidence they stood out prominently as the leaders of the rising, the leaders in the cowardly attack on Mr. Prescott, and the foremost men in the attack on the bank and the police. Subject to confirmation by the High Court, a sentence of death was passed upon the three accused. It was directed that their execution should take place at the scene of their crimes in Broach. Fifty-one of the other accused were sentenced to transportation for life, and fourteen were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at 31, Elphinstone Circle, to confirm the resolutions passed on the 6th ult. Mr. M. R. De Quadros, chairman of the board of directors, presided; and there was a large attendance of shareholders.

The chairman said that, since the last meeting, the new deed of the company, under the proposed reconstruction, had been placed on the table. It contained but few alterations, perhaps none at all. He would be glad to hear the views of the shareholders concerning it.

Mr. Hiralal Tooliowandas said he observed that, in the new deed, the shareholders' interest had not been consulted at all, and that the interest of the proposed agents only had been attended to. For that reason the speaker, on the day preceding, sent a notice to the agents, remarking that a committee of four independent shareholders should be appointed with a view to amend the articles of association in the interest of the shareholders, and that the amended deed be then placed for the approval of a meeting of the shareholders.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Hiralal should state in detail the objections he had to the new deed, and they would perhaps be able to answer them. It must be borne in mind that this meeting was called, not for the appointment of a committee of shareholders, but for the confirmation of the resolutions already passed.

Mr. Hiralal referred to a clause of the deed which gave the directors power to buy and sell at any time. It afforded, he said, a temptation to speculate; and the clause should be struck out.

The Chairman said he saw no objection to the clause in question being struck out.

Mr. Hiralal specified other clauses of the deed conferring powers on the directors which, he considered, were objectionable. He himself had been nominated a director on the new board, and would participate in the powers proposed to be conferred; but he was now speaking in the interest of the shareholders, and he therefore objected to it. One clause was so worded that under it the directors might open a [illegible] places or open shops in any [illegible]. Another objectionable clause was that which provided for the payment of Rs. [illegible] compensation to the agents should their services be dispensed with during a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Heralal was informed that a court of justice would never award such a large amount of compensation if claimed by the agents. The directors' fees for attendance at each meeting were fixed at Rs. 25 each, whereas in other companies Rs. 15 only were paid. The agents, as proposed in another clause, should not be given sole power to buy and sell cotton on behalf of the company.

Mr. A. M. Dhuramsey, solicitor, explained that in accordance with the current of the recent legal decisions, it was necessary to include among the proposed objects of the company every object which, in the interest of the shareholders, the directors might require from time to time to carry out. It had therefore been deemed advisable to insert clauses giving powers to the directors which they would never exercise except perhaps under exceptional circumstances. In the absence of these clauses, some of them, the company might at some future date be powerless to do anything in the interest of the shareholders, and it might become necessary to wind up the company and have a new deed prepared. Mr. Dhuramsey entered into detailed explanations regarding the clauses mentioned by Mr. Hiralal.

Certain alterations in the deed, suggested by Mr. Hiralal, were agreed to by Mr Dhuramsey. A good deal of discussion ensued as to the clause regarding the appointment of managers, engineers, brokers, etc., one party maintaining that the appointments should be subject to the approval of the directors; and the other that they should be those of the directors. The meeting then adjourned till 6 p. m., when the former proposal was agreed to with the understanding that, if desired by the directors, the agents should advertise for the appointment of muccadams.

The resolution passed on the 6th ult. were then confirmed. They were to the effect that the company be wound up voluntarily; that Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee be appointed liquidator, with a remuneration of Rs. 500; that the liquidator be empowered to make over the property and assets of the old company to the new, etc. The proceedings terminated after 6 p. m., with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the members was held at the Company's registered office, 9, Hornby Road, on Saturday. Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy being in the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted:—The directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders at this their third ordinary general meeting, submitting the accounts of the company made up to 31st December, 1885. The statement of profit and loss shows a profit of Rs. 16,023-2-6. This result your directors consider to be satisfactory, having regard to the fact that it was only since April last that the mill has been in full working order, and the unusually depressed state of the cotton industry in general during the year. Your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, which will absorb Rs. 12,820, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,203-2-6, to be carried forward to next year's account. Prospects are improving, and considering the satisfactory outturn which your mill is producing together with the favour with which your yarn has been received in the consuming markets, your directors hope to meet you next year with better results.

It was moved that the directors' report and audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss made up to 31st December, 1885, be approved, adopted, and confirmed; and that the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, as proposed by the directors, be sanctioned. Messrs. Chuttoorbhoy Morarjee and Hormasjee M. Chichgar, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. The appointment made by the directors, under clause 126 of the Company's articles of association, of Mr. Robert Clark as auditor to the company, in the place of Mr. John Greenwood, resigned, was approved, and he was appointed auditor for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 200. The thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the directors and the agents for the valuable services they have rendered to the company during the period under report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PARSEE DEWAN.

We hear that Mr. Magonlal, the Dewan of Jamnagar has resigned, and that Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, the Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, will be appointed in his place. Mr. Dinshaw has earned a good name for himself in the native states, especially in connection with the Rajkotania court.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE MATRICULATION FRAUDS.

THE *Kaisar-i-Hind* is informed that the defamation suit filed by Mr. Naigaumwalla, one of the examiners in the last Matriculation Examination, against Mr. Vacha, in connection with the *Indian Spectator* is about to be settled out of Court.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

THE Income-tax Bill has been passed in hot haste in spite of remonstrances to the contrary from all sides. But it may be some consolation to the opponents to learn that substantial improvements have been effected by the Select Committee in the measure as a whole. A good deal, however, depends upon the working of the more unpopular provisions. If the Government of Bombay could obtain the services of an expert like Mr. Desabhai Framji we agree that it would have a most assuring effect on the public mind. There is scarcely another man in all India with Mr. Desabhai's tact and experience as a Collector.—*Indian Spectator.*

CHILD MURDER.

As regards these [illegible] of child murder [illegible] occurs to us to ask again if nothing could be done by the Panchayats or the Government to call the betrayers to account. In a society like ours this appears to be very necessary. Once the erring widow believes, after her sin, that the tempter might provide for her child, she would certainly hesitate to add the crime of murder to the sin of profligacy or to folly or weakness. Besides, we think there ought to be some foundling hospitals in town where the little strangers could be deposited in safety. And the existence of these asylums ought to be made widely known among the masses.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

THE memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of the recent arrangement of augmenting the permanent number of the Indian Army by thirty thousand troops, European and Native, and imposing on this country a new burden of more than two millions sterling per annum, is an ably drawn up representation of the views of the natives of this Presidency in respect of the high-handed act of the Government. As stated in the memorial no case has been made out to the satisfaction of the country justifying the new and grevious burden. In fact not so much as an intelligible attempt has been made by the authorities to explain to Her Majesty's Indian subjects the necessity for the action they have suddenly taken for so largely augmenting the number of the permanent garrison of the country during a time of profound peaces and just when the increased means of intercommunication and other facilities for the adoption of prompt and efficient action available to Government either for preserving internal order or repelling foreign attack even in cases of emergency, should have suggested the property of reducing rather than augmenting the previous number of British troops serving in this country and causing a heavy drain of its resources.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or Pale hair* to its original colour with, out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

GUNPATRAO RAVJIRAO DESHMUKH, Maratha, age 42, cultivator of Khardi, Taluka Shahapur, has given the following evidence before the Commission:—

I am an elected member of the Taluka and District Local Board. I am Watandar Patel of Khardi. I have officiated as Patel. I am not now in office. I am Deshmukh of Khardi Mahal. There are 39 villages under Khardi Mahal. Except in a few occupied warkas lands, there is not much raw material to be had in the lands of Khardi; nor do the people resort to other villages for the same. They burn their seed beds either with cow-dung and grass or with grass alone. The gurcharan of Khardi is full of stones; there is very little grass grown on it. The village cattle are therefore in the habit of going to the pasture lands of Dahigaon, Paishen, Tasbet and Kashti. The villagers of Khardi obtain their fuel supply and wood for agricultural implements from the forests of Ajoup, Dhamni, Kashti, Dholkhan and Dahigaon. The villages of Dhamni, Birwadi, Bana and Talwade have large forests within their limits. Some of the non-forest villages of the taluka resort to these jungles for forest produce. The inhabitants of forest villages do not show any jealousy towards the non-forest villages for their use of their forests, as they have been in the habit of doing so for time. There are some Thakurs and Katkaris, both at Dhamni and Khardi. They fetch fuel and karvi from the jungle. The karvis are sold to the villagers, and that to wood-dealers at the station. The people of surrounding villages within a radius of about 6 miles bring fuel for sale at Khardi. The same thing happens at the other railway stations in the taluka. A head-load fetches from 1½ annas to 2½ annas, according to size, when sold to traders; the value of the same when sold to the local consumers is about one-half. The consequence is little or none is brought to the village. This furnishes employment to the Thakurs and Katkaris for about 5 months in the year, *i.e.* from January to May. Agricultural depots had been established at all railway stations in the taluka. There was a depot at Khardi; people bought building-timber from the depot in a few cases; but the [illegible] agricultural implements and domestic use was brought from the forests just as before. They supply themselves in the same manner even now; they fetch building-timber also without payment. Since the abolition of the depots, the forest failed because they were not stocked with suitable wood, the prices were too high, and the Thakurs and others could not afford to buy. What is said above about Khardi applies equally to all the other villages in the Mahal. Under the present orders the people cannot bring such forest produce openly. I am unable to say how people manage to bring it. Although I have heard of reports from other people about it, I am unwilling to disclose them. I have not brought any of the prohibited articles, as I get enough supply from my warkas lands. As patil I did not think it my duty to bring to notice that the prohibitions were not being obeyed, because it was known to all the Forest and Revenue officials, high and low.

Examined by the Commission.—The gurcharan of some of the villages is insufficient for the village cattle, but when all together it is sufficient. There has been no change in the rate of head-loads brought by Thakurs, &c., since the kolpat contracts were discontinued. Formerly they were brought from the forest. Occasionally green wood was also brought by wild tribes. Since the kolpat contracts were introduced the demand for head-loads has rapidly increased until the Katkaris were found to cut green wood, both from Malki and Government numbers without perm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

MONEY in London continues to tend easier the rate of discount on 3 months bills, yesterday being quoted ¼ lower at 1⅝, although 6 months paper remains at 2 per cent, per annum. Consols were unchanged at 100⅛, but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ higher at 110¾. Rupee Paper was lower, 4 per cent. by ¼, 4½ per cent. by ⅜.

In the London General Produce Markets no change is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the sales being 8,000 bales, including 600 speculative. Spot prices were unaltered, although Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb higher. To-day's market comes quiet at unchanged quotations, but the sales are again 8,000 bales, comprising 400 Surats. In New York no alteration has taken place since Monday last, ready Mid-Uplands remaining at 9 3-16, May delivery at 9·42 cents per lb.

We append our usual comparison of the statistics with the corresponding date on the two previous years. The visible supply for all Europe has increased by 20,000 bales during the week and is now 50,000 bales ahead of last year, but the Liverpool stock has declined by 11,000 bales and is 205,000 bales less them twelve months ago. This, however, is a feature which exercises little or no influence on the market at this point of the season when the ready supply must go on increasing for the next three months. What commands much more attention at the moment is the way in which the American receipts are increasing, the past week's total having been the largest of the month and 59,000 bales more than the corresponding week of 1885. Up to date the receipts are now only 41,000 bales behind last season, and it will not take many weeks at the present rate to make a 6½ million crop much more of a probability than seemed possible a short time ago. Surats with a stock of only 13,000 bales may, so far as Liverpool is concerned, be considered as practically out of supply; but this we take it is the reverse of a favourable feature for the future. Spinners must have gone almost entirely off them for some months past and will probably require to be tempted by very low prices to bring them back into use again.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's receipts	135,000	76,000	117,000
" exports to U. K.	66,000	60,000	128,000
" " Cont.	46,000	31,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,060,000	4,101,000	3,955,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,337,000	1,676,000	1,502,000
" " Cont. "	1,150,000	1,097,000	1,003,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,080,000	883,000	1,067,000
Saturday's Receipts	20,000	12,000	15,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 29th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	3,170,000	3,120,000	3,453,000
" " Surats	212,000	301,000	400,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	698,000	892,000	793,000
" London	15,000	41,000	61,000
American afloat	292,000	305,000	330,000
East Indian "	35,000	24,000	93,000
	869,000	1,188,000	1,287,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5d.	6d.	5 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 4d.	4½d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	½d.	1½d.	1½6.

Our local cotton market has shown more animation to-day than for some time past. Purchases for export to the extent of about 3,000 bales are reported consisting mainly of Broach for March and Bhownuggers for April. Fine Broach has been done at R. 205, and February delivery is offering at Rs. 207 by natives without attracting buyers, few sales of February shipment having been made at home. February delivery of Dholleras Bhownuggers is also offering, but for a like cause are not in request. It is very evident that about the middle of March we shall have a considerable pressure of cotton on this market, and unless the home markets alter materially for the better sellers will have to take low rates to prevent getting heavily into stock.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain practically without change.

FREIGHTS continue very depressed, with a most insignificant extent of actual business doing. For Dunkirk some engagements have been made at 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d., and for London, Cotton has been booked at 15s.

COALS have been more active within the past day or two. Powell Duffryn, Cardiff, December sailing has been sold at Rs. 15¼, and a cargo of Cardiff for future shipment has changed hands at Rs. 15. Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 14¾ alongside.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at about yesterday's closing quotations, but Calcutta coming weaker a partial decline of 1-32d. took place during the day. The Banks have been buyers of ready Credits at 1s. 6 3-32d., and for March delivery at 1s. 6¼d. At the same time Bank telegraphic has been obtainable at 1s. 5 11-16d. for April-May. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 6 3-32d.	"
Francs " " "	1-90½	"

The private telegram from London which appeared in a contemporary this morning to the effect that the advisability of closing the Indian Mints against Silver was engaging the serious attention of the Ministry had just about the extent of influence on the market which it deserved—none at all. The "serious attention" of the Ministry we take it is somewhat differently engaged at the moment, but even were it not few business people would credit them with the possibility of taking any such suicided step as that indicated. The exchangeable value of the rupee is not particularly strong as it is, and it may be that after this export season we may see it on the wrong side of 1s. 5d., but were there the least probability of the mints on this side stopping the coinage of Silver we should say 1s. would be a high figure to calculate upon in the future.

GOVERNMENT Paper has been quieter and rather easier to-day. Fours have receded to Rs. 97½ ready, and Rs. 97 5-16 for delivery in a month. Four-and-a-half are down to Rs. 100½.

SHARES—Spinning and Weaving Mills have been a trifle steadier to-day. Queen, Ripon, Soondardass and Victoria are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. Leopold, Rs. 3, and Empress have recovered Rs. 20 of the previous decline. Bombay-Burmah Trading have recovered Rs. 25, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines have gone back to the 17 sellers; no buyers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th January, as compared with that for the 19th January :—

	January 19. Rs. A. P.	January 26. Rs. A. P.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid-up	20,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,764 15 0	41,56,764 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,09,93,197 10 6	1,56,68,960 6 5
Other Deposits	3,82,69,385 5 9	4,01,06,105 11 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,70,809 11 2	5,93,193 7 6
Sundries	12,80,741 11 9	12,84,838 11 2
Rs.	8,13,81,394 6 2	8,28,79,863 3 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	63,06,740 8 0	64,41,143 12 0
Other authorized Invtnats	47,31,643 12 0	46,60,172 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	89,79,746 15 11	87,91,707 9 6
Credits on do.	1,02,55,867 11 7	99,79,180 4 7
Bills discounted	1,69,12,920 0 10	2,08,40,459 7 4
Balances with other Banks	6,34,035 12 4	5,97,337 5 4
Bullion	4,821 3 9	5,145 5 3
Dead Stock	11,37,205 10 1	11,37,723 5 3
Stamps	7,350 1 0	8,102 8 0
Sundries	8,96,075 1 9	8,91,736 7 8
Cash at Head Office	1 13,70,663 2 9	1,13,01,620 12 7
Do. at Branches	2,01,69,284 6 5	1,82,21,873 13 8
	8,13,81,394 6 2	8,28,79,863 3 2

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	3 do.	557½
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	662
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 28.

Carleton, Surg, Ms M S, on leave, from Calicut.

JANUARY 29.

Burrell, Capt, Bl The Queens, on duty, from Calcutta.

JANUARY 30.

Napier, Lt, Ms Som Lt Infy, on sick leave, from Rangoon.

Leicester, Lt, Bl King's Own Lt Infy, on leave medical certificate, from Dinapore.

Griffin, Lt, Bl 2nd Lan, on leave, from Agra.

Jamieson, Capt, 7th D Bl Infy, on furlough, medical certificate, from Morar.

Blunt, Lt, Bl Rl H A, on leave, medical certificate, from Meerut.

Stewart, Lt, Bl North Fus, on leave, from Mean Meer.

Pennington, Capt, Bl North Fus, on leave, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Jacob, Col, Bo, on leave, to Poona.

JANUARY 28.

Ostrehan, Col, Bo Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 29.

Crofton, Lt Bo 2nd N Stafford Regt, to join, to Mhow.

Sargeant, Major, Bl R E, on furlough, to England.

Nelson, Lt, Bo Comt, on duty, to Neemuch.

Dalbrac, Capt, Bl R H A, on leave, to Neemuch.

Barlow, Major Bl Man Regt, to Deolali.

JANUARY 30.

Gordon, Lt, Bl 2nd Dr Gds, to join, to Umballa.

Tryer, Lt, Bl 1st Suf Regt, to join, to Roorkee.

Peyton, Surgn, Bl M S, to Allahabad.

Gerald, Lt, Bl 2nd D Gds, to join, to Umballa.

Carleton, Surgn, Ms M S, on duty, to Deolali.

Blakeway, Lt, Bl 8th Huss, to join, to Meerut.

Glossap, Lt, Bl 1st Infy R, to join, to Roorkee.

Bushe, Lt, Bl 2nd Dr Gds, to join, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

V. R. C.

Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Charney Road Station, on Tuesday the 2nd inst at 7 a.m.

Vol C Higgins is transferred from F to E Company from this date.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters.

Poona 20th January 1886.

The Provincial C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bo I—St S M Edwards, 1st Bn North Lan : Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 24th Jan : 1886.

3rd Bo L I—Lt G De S Lisle, Staff Corps, Offg Wing Officer, 19th Bo I, to be Wing Officer.

19th Bo I—Lt S F T Murray, 2nd Bn South Staff Regt, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation dated 24th Jan 1886.

The appointment of Lt Col A G Raper, in Go C No 45 of 23rd inst is to have effect from the 20th Jan 1886.

With reference to G G O No 53 of the 27 inst it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of article 277 Pay Code Part I :—

Lt E J Carter Staff Corps, (Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class, on probation) Wing Officer 14th Bo L.

Under instructions from India Hd Qrs, it is intimated that Lt Col R Alexander, R A has been directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with the R A at that station.

Col E S Rivett-Carnac, 2 pay late Mily-Secy : to the C-in-C Bombay Army, is permitted to proceed to England travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—Col G L Warden, Staff Corps and Surgn-Major W Nolan M D ; I M D : Supd Lunatic Asylum Colaba, 26th Jan 1886.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—2nd Regt : Lan Regt—Lt E G Barton, for 15 months on leave on P A G O C No 29 of 15th Jan 1886 is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Army Pay Dept—Hony Major J C Stockley to Poona and Bombay from 24th Jan to 12th March 1886 on P A. This cancels the leave granted in G O C No 20 of the 8th instant.

Sind Vol R C.—Captain Sir H C Mance, K C I E, to England for 6 months from 1st Jan 1886 on P A.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 28th, 1886.

The following promotions are made in the "Central Bengal Light Horse" :—

A—Troop—Lieut John Wallace Stocks to be Capt and Sergt James Gibb Malcolm to be Lieut, vice Lieut J W Stocks.

B—Troop—Lieut William George Morcy to be Capt. Troop Sergt-Maj Donald Macdonald to be Lieut vice Lieut W G Morey, and Trooper Melville Leslie Macnaghten to be Lieut.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headache and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

***AGENTS WANTED.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 112-18 On Desultory Reading ; Earl of Iddesleigh.
112-19 English Home Life ; R. L. Collier.
248-7-8 Prince Bismarck ; Char. Lowe, M. A.
248-9 Life of Henry Fawcett ; Leslie Stephen.
112-20 Emerson's Essays, &c. ; R. W. Emerson.
31-11 Selections from the Letters, Despatches and other State Papers, preserved in the Bombay Secretariat, Maratha Series, Vol. I. ; G. W. Forrest, B. A.
114-4 Southern Hemisphere Constellations ; Wm. Peck.
114-5 Constellations and How to find them ; Wm. Peck.
B. 77-3 Who's Sylvia ; A. Price.
53-24 Grace Balmaigo's Sweetheart ; Jas. Runciman.
53-25 David Broome ; Mrs. R. O'Reilly
37-16 How She rose.
37-15 Love—Or a Name ; J. Hawthorne.
37-14 A Mortal Antipathy ; O. W. Holmes.
1-16 Iracema ; J. De Alencar
4-13 Matapan Affair ; F. Du Boisgobey.
1-17 Hidden Depths ; W. S. Allen, M. P.
4-11 Broken Shaft.
50-23 Adventures of Harry Richmond, Geo. Meredith.
C. 24-32 Report of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1884-85.
24-33 Do. Do. Madras Presidency for the year 1884-85.
D. 33-19 Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Vol. 11th, 1885.
22-8 Do. Madras Series, Vol. 8th, 1885.

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mr Lazarus after testing the sight, supplies spectacles or eyeglasses, *only when necessary*, and his "Eureka" lenses keep the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle-wearers.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.

13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTORY,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.

GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THA OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Piain Square ..... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square ..... " 891
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ..... " 1,560
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, Messrs. Marcks and Co. are prepared to offer [illegible] following advantageous terms, viz.:—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 35 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) ..... " 40 " "
Tin Lined Cases ..... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE DANCE at Government House which was fixed for TUESDAY EVENING, 2nd FEBRUARY is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY EVENING the 10th February.

P. HAMILTON,
A. D. C.

Government House, 31st January 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SEXTON—January 29, at 34, Porchester Square, London, Mary Josephine, the beloved wife of Colonel J. M. Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps. (By telegram.) R. I. P.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PUDUMJEE—Jadury 29, at Poona, the wife of Byramjee Pudumjee, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLOOMFIELD—January 26, at Bath, Pertabgarh, the wife of R Bloomfield, Manager, Bati Estate, of a daughter.

COSTELLO—January 26, at Mysore, the wife of James A Costello, of a son.

DEATH.

WESTERMAN—January 25, at H p.m. 25 Agra, of fever monia, Ada Anne, the dearly beloved wife of R. G. Westerman, Engineman, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1886.

As was inevitable, the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Conservative Ministers, and sent for Mr. Gladstone. The brief period of office accorded them by circumstances, which are not likely to recur, has ceased and determined, and the direction of affairs passes back to the Liberal leader, who finds that his hands have been strengthened rather than weakened by his temporary withdrawal from power. It has now been demonstrated that the Conservatives cannot stand against the Liberals in England and Scotland and Wales; while in Ireland four-fifths of the members returned are pledged to independence of both parties. The eighteen Conservatives returned by Ulster Tories are a hindrance and a danger to the party of which they make the extreme wing, and render hopeless any attempt to establish an understanding with the eighty-six Nationalists whose votes could alone restore the balance which is destroyed, to all appearance finally, by the results of the powering of the franchise in Great Britain. The suggestion that the Conservatives might improve their position by dissolving immediately, and making a new appeal to the constituencies, has not been acted upon. Lord Salisbury himself apprehended that the party might come out of an election in a minority of one hundred and twenty. His most sanguine hopes would have been realised had the minority been only thirty. As it was, with the advantage of holding office when appealing to the constituencies, which counts for some twenty or twenty-five seats; and with the Irish vote in the boroughs, which influences thirty or thirty-five constituencies, so strong was the set of the tide that the minority is seventy-eight. A fresh resort to the ballot-box would have probably involved total ruin and converted the seventy-eight into one hundred and twenty. The Conservative leaders wisely refrained from risking the existence of the party on so hazardous a throw of the dice, and since they did not venture upon a new appeal when in office, they will take care not to bring one about now when Mr. Gladstone would have the advantage of possession while directing it. Therefore it may be accepted as the guiding fact of the situation that the Conservatives will be in a hopeless minority in opposition to a Liberal Government which there will be no means of ousting, as a new combination with the Third party has been rendered impossible by the proposal to revert to the coercion policy in Ireland.

That Mr. Gladstone may find some difficulty in organising his Cabinet is likely enough. But he will succeed, if only for this reason, that no other Prime Minister but himself is now possible and the Queen's Government must be carried on. The interesting point was whether Lord Hartington or Mr. Goschen will have place or part in the new Administration, but the former has already agreed to join Mr. Gladstone. The Radical section of the party might have resented the action of the two Whig chiefs in going over to the Conservatives in the matter of the three acres and a cow. Having at last put into execution their long-standing threats of going over to the Conservatives there would naturally be a disposition to exclude them. Mr. Gladstone himself was impatient at the injurious and discrediting result of the friction which was occasioned by the half-heartedness and vacillation of his Whig colleagues and the former Cabinet. The dissensions which arose in the end broke down his administration. If the Radical leaders objected to the inclusion of Lord Hartington again in a Liberal Government, Mr. Gladstone might not have been indisposed to give effect to their views. But it seems no difficulty has arisen. Doubtless Lord Hartington, seeing that he would be in a forlorn and somewhat ridiculous position as a deserter to a routed party, was willing to re-establish himself in the opinion of the Liberals and join the new Government. The choice of other colleagues will not be restricted. Lord Spencer may possibly, like Lord Carnarvon, be prepared to acquiesce in a sweeping measure of reform in the system of Government in Ireland. Lord Cowper an ex-Lord Lieutenant, has just declared, while disapproving of an Irish Parliament, as suggested by Mr. Gladstone, that the Irish administration is the most hated and the most hateful bureaucracy in Europe. Some others of the Whigs are also likely to concur with Mr. Gladstone that this question must be dealt with without delay and there is no other on which any great divergence of views may be anticipated. The Radicals will re-enter the Cabinet in increased strength, and their influence will be the dominant one. There is nothing to prevent the leaders of that section from co-operating with Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Chamberlain, who is generally regarded as his destined successor in the premiership, will no doubt be the second man in the Cabinet. Lord Granville, who is liked by the Radicals, will doubtless resume his place at the Foreign Office, as will Sir W. Harcourt at the Home Office. The election of Mr Childers gives to the new Ministry a co-worker whose services would have been greatly missed had his ill-luck at the general election not been recompensed by the majority of 2,360 votes in Southern Edinburgh.

Those who want to forecast Mr. Gladstone's programme will of course turn to the manifesto issued in September last. That skilful and comprehensive document was praised at the time, even by opponents, for its moderation and discretion. The reforms discussed related to the land question, to the House of Lords, to the educational system, to local government and chiefly to the appeasement of Irish dissatisfaction by consenting to take into consideration the wants of Ireland as well as her grievances. On all these questions the manifesto spoke with studied caution. The House of Lords was promised, as a sort of reward for its moderation and wisdom, that a reasonable share of power would be left under wise conditions to the principle of birth. The Established Church was consoled by the declaration that disestablisment cannot become a practical question until it has been thoroughly discussed, and the proposal, when discussed, is approved. On the Irish question Mr. Gladstone declared that from his point of view the maintenance of the supremacy of the Crown, and the unity of the Empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the conservation of that unity was the first duty; but when those objects were provided for the concession to the Irish people of enlarged powers for the management of their own affairs, would be, not a source of danger, but a means of averting it, and a guarantee of increased cohesion, happiness and strength. To this declaration emphasis was given by a statement of Mr. Gladstone's personal belief that history and posterity would consign to disgrace the name and memory of any man who endeavoured to prevent or retard the equitable settlement of a too bitter controversy. This pronouncement warrants the belief that Mr. Gladstone is prepared to deal finally with the Irish question without any unnecessary delay. It does not require that it should take precedence of all other public business. There are practical considerations which will probably induce the new Ministry to wait until opinion, which is not well-informed on the subject, has had time to mature. There will be no objection urged by Mr. Parnell and his party to this course. Before the meeting of Parliament an intimation was made in a communication to the *Times*, that it was not their intention to precipitate the discussion of the question, and that, though some Radical leaders urged that it should be raised by an amendment on the Address to the Queen, they had determined to await any proposals that might be made by either side of the House. It cannot be to the interest of Mr. Parnell to embarrass the new administration. The Liberal Cabinet can look with some confidence to enjoy the fruits of their success.

ADMIRAL LORD JOHN HAY will be a very brave man if he obeys the instructions given him by the expiring Ministry to attack the Greek naval force in defence of Turkey. Shade of Homer! What would Mr. Gladstone say if he found on re-entering Downing-street a despatch announcing that a new Navarino had been fought, this time not in the cause of the Greek revindication but in the interests of the Turkish Power. The Liberal Prime Minister would regard such an act as sacreligious and infamous, and in this view the cultured part of English society would almost certainly concur. French opinion has been consistently pro-Hellenic, and France has at times subordinated her political interests at Constantinople to the task of advancing the claims of the Greeks against the Porte. To take not only a part but the leading part in hostilities against Greece in her effort to make good her footing in the negociations for the re-adjustment of frontiers now about to take place, is a gratuitous interference on our part with aspirations which are deserving of all sympathy. The position of Greece is difficult in the extreme, While the Hellenic race has the historical claim to the reversion of the provinces which Turkey won from the Greek race, she is in danger of being left out in the cold while the Slavs, aided by their powerful kindred in Russia and Austria, are free apparently to do what they please, and seize all that the Turks cannot hold. The Greek Government was kept from intervening in either of the two last wars between Russia and Turkey, partly by menaces, and partly by the promise that on the conclusion of peace her forbearance would be rewarded. The Congress of Berlin indicated certain territories as suitable for the needs of Greece, and Turkey was recommended to cede them—a recommendation which was of course equivalent to a decree of Europe. Thanks to Mr. Gladstone and the French Government, a portion of this territory was actually handed over to Greece with the acquiescence of the Slavic Powers. But the remainder has been retained by Turkey. Greece has never renounced her moral and quasi-legal right to the districts in question. If the big Bulgaria be reconstituted, all hope of Greek expansion will be practically at an end, unless Greece can secure something in the scramble at once. It seems harsh and impolitic for the British Government to send the fleet against the Greeks, who might be very well allowed to do the best they can for their national interests at a crisis in their destiny. Lord Beaconsfield consoled them for previous disappointment by saying that Greece could wait, as she had a future. She has waited, and now when the only possible future has arrived, Admiral Sir John Hay is sent to blow the Greek fleet out of the water in vindication of the rights of moribund Turkey. No one will regret a counter-order from the new Government. In ensuring to Greece a free field of no favour the co-operation of France is certain, and no active opposition will be offered by either Russia or Austria, who have enough to do in keeping Servia and Bulgaria from again flying at each other's throats.

An agricultural meeting will be held at Wadwan on the first three days of March. All the chiefs of Kathiawar have promised their co-operation, and a large gathering is expected. These agricultural meetings, organised by Colonel Nutt, are doing much for the progress of Kathiawar.

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ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 15.

NEVER was the state of politics so perplexing as at the present moment. The Ministry evidently cannot make up its mind what to do, or there would not be so many Cabinet Councils, and, on the other side, Mr. Gladstone finds increasing difficulty in persuading the Liberals to go along with him in his anxious desire to turn out the Tory Government. Meanwhile, the newspapers circulate all sorts of rumours. Yesterday, it was authoritatively stated by the *Times* and the *Standard* that Lord Carnarvon had resigned the Irish Viceroyalty, yet to-day the noble lord is to attend a meeting of the Cabinet. At the opening of Parliament on Tuesday the greatest uncertainty of opinion prevailed among members present, and nobody seemed to have the slightest idea what line of policy would be adopted by either Whigs or Tories. I went down to the House of Commons half-an-hour before the time appointed for the opening, as I had been warned by an old member that that was the only way to secure a seat. A large crowd had gathered about the gates of Palace-yard to see the celebrities pass in. I, of course, walked past without being noticed, and crossed over to the members' entrance, where a policeman asked, "new member, Sir?" and, on getting an affirmative answer, let me pass in. Going along the corridor, I came to a large covered quadrangle, in which there are books with the names attached, in alphabetical order, for the members' coats, and on each book is hung a piece of tape with a loop to hold an umbrella. Taking my hat with me—for a member of Parliament never parts with his hat, and an old member may indeed be at once recognized by his nice conduct of a tall silk hat, and his dexterity in knowing exactly when to wear it, and when to take it off—I went up two broad flights of steps into the lobby. Following the stream of members who were already pouring into the House, I gave my name to the police but puzzled doorkeeper, who seemed to be almost in despair at seeing so many new faces, and entered the sacred precincts of the Commons House of Parliament. In a moment I found myself in the midst of a crowd of acquaintances belonging to both political parties, and was for some minutes busily engaged in exchanging friendly congratulations. I then made my way to the second bench below the gangway, and, finding the corner seat already occupied by Mr. Hubbard, the member for the city, put my hat in the place next to him. Often in past years, sitting in one or other of the galleries, I had spotted this as the most eligible position in the House for an independent member. Presently, Mr. Howard Vincent, who had taken a place behind the Government, came along and said he should like to sit by me, so he moved to the place next to me. A few minutes afterwards, Sir Richard Temple came along the floor of the House, and stopped to shake hands. He looks as wiry and full of work as ever. Being, apparently, less familiar with the House than myself, he asked me a number of questions about the people and the mode of procedure. Presently, Mr. Hubbard was called by his colleague, Sir R. N. Fowler, to sit on the front Ministerial Bench, this being the special privilege of the members for the City on the opening day of the Session, and so Sir Richard sat down by me in the much-coveted corner seat. There was no cheering as any of the political leaders came in. After a while, nearly all the members present had settled down into their places, and the House was crowded in every part, even the gangway steps being used as seats. Mr. Gladstone sat back in his familiar attitude, looking pale and worn, and seeming to scan curiously the new faces opposite to him. From time to time he turned to Lord Hartington or Sir W. Harcourt, who sat on either hand, to ask a question. A sudden hush in the buzz of conversation announced the arrival of Black Rod. Some of the new members on our side respectfully took off their hats, but were rebuked by Sir Robert Peel, who called out, "you don't take off your hats for Black Rod." This official marched ceremoniously up the floor, bowing at stated intervals to Sir Erskine May, who presided at the table, underneath which the mace was at present deposited, and in a low tone he announced that the Queen desired the attendance of Her faithful Commons in the House of Lords. Led by the Ministers a large number of us hurried off to the bar of the other House. There was a debate amongst us whether we might not [illegible] our seats to be saved, but chiefly prevailed, and, besides, as it was said, argued, We ought to get all we could for our money. The scene in the House of Lords was quaint enough, and might even have seemed ludicrous to an irreverent Radical. The Royal Commissioners sat in a row, clothed in scarlet robes, with ermine tippets and cocked hats. Their figures looked curiously small and doll-like in the densely lighted and nearly empty chamber. The Clerk read out the Commission, and the Lord Chancellor then, in the Queen's name, directed us to return to our own House and elect a Speaker. Back we all trooped, and, when silence was restored, Sir E. May called upon Sir John Mowbray, whose age and long service give him precedence on the Conservative side of the House. Sir John, in a very neat speech, proposed the re-election of Mr. A. W. Peel as Speaker. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Bright, whose physical strength is palpably failing. I noticed that he had to pause frequently to collect his thoughts and get the word he wanted. He was very impressive, towards the close of his speech, as to the necessity of having a man of firmness to fill the chair. Mr. Justice McCarthy, a gentle speaker, with a deprecating manner, made a protest against the immeasured praise bestowed on Mr. Peel for an impartiality which, he maintained, had not always been shown to the Irish members. It was plain, however, that the Irish party did not mean mischief, or they would have put up some much more uncompromising and truculent patriot than the mild Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Peel, who was very well received, has the heavy build and the big nose of the great Sir Robert, but does not possess the pleasant extension which made Disraeli speak of the statesman as a remarkably good-looking man. He spoke with great dignity and in well-rounded sentences, but with an evident effort. He was then conducted to the chair by Sir J. Mowbray and Mr. Bright, and again thanked the House. Referring for the first time to Mr. McCarthy's protest, he declared that he would do justice not only to all parties in the House, but to every individual member. Sir M. H. Beach, as leader of the House, then rose to congratulate the Speaker. He was not much cheered by his own side, for nobody seems to care greatly about Sir Michael. His speech was cordial enough, considering that the conservative party had done their utmost to prevent the speaker from being returned to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, who followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was received with ringing cheers, again and again renewed. His voice has lost something of its old charm, but there is no falling off in the consummate ease with which for so many years he has moulded the house of Commons to his will. The Irish members relished accordingly the delicate satire of his remarks on the strained relations that ceased to exist between them and the speaker, and his expressions of a hope that in the changed circumstances of the party, that is to say, I suppose, the great increase in their numbers, they will not find it necessary to try Mr Peel's forbearance so severely in the new Parliament. After Mr. Gladstones speech, the House adjourned, and we all dispersed in high good humour to wander about the library, smoking, and dining rooms, and make ourselves as familiar as possible with the interior of the huge and splendid, but gloomy, Palace of Westminister.

On Wednesday, our first business was to repeat the ceremony of going to the House of Lords, where the Royal Commissioners signified the Queen's gracious assent to our choice of a speaker, and promised on his humble petition to confirm all our ancient and undoubted rights and privileges. I had to take a back seat to-day, as I was late in getting down to the house. A four-line whip had been sent round, urging us to attend, as important business would be brought forward, and it was understood that an attempt would be made to keep Mr. Bradlaugh from ta

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 30, 3 A.M.

Mr. Gladstone has been summoned by Her Majesty the Queen to Osborne.

JAN. 31.

Mr. Gladstone is consulting with his colleagues; but nothing as yet has transpired beyond the fact that the Marquis of Hartington will enter the Cabinet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL HAY.

LONDON, JAN. 30, 3 A.M.

Admiral Lord John Hay, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, has been instructed to employ force against Greece if she attacks Turkey.

ELECTION OF MR. CHILDERS.

The Right Honorable Mr. Childers has been elected for the Southern Division of Edinburgh by a majority of 2,300 votes, in place of the deceased member, Sir George Harrison.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT.

LONDON, JAN. 30, A.M.

General Sir Charles Arbuthnot, the new Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, has started for Bombay.

PASSING OF THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

At the meeting of the Council held yesterday the Hon. Sir A. Colvin moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for imposing a tax on incomes derived from sources other than agriculture be taken into consideration. He said the report had been a week before the public, and that it had met with full consideration, so that any lengthened explanation on his part now would appear to be unnecessary. He briefly drew attention to the points in which the Select Committee had modified the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. R. Steel expressed the obligation due to the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill for the fair and reasonable spirit in which he had carried it through the Select Committee. Some of its provisions were of a nature which might have occasioned much irritation if the objections to them had been met in a less conciliatory manner. The Hon. Peary Mohun Mookerji only wished to refer to one point, and that was section 29. It would be seen that by the rules to be framed by the Act, the tax would be collected in one instalment for the whole year from all persons except those holding salaried offices under Government or any private employ. He thought it would be more equitable to collect the tax by quarterly instalments.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik had already said on a previous occasion almost all he had to say. He only hoped the Government would see its way to passing this measure for one or two years only; and referred to the remarks previously made by the Hon. Mr. Steel that the retention of the tax would perhaps become unnecessary in consequence of the improvements anticipated in the finances of the country. The Hon. Member was also opposed to the imposition of an income-tax on house property, inasmuch as that description of property was already subjected to a considerable amount of municipal and other taxes.

The Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin was extremely glad to hear from the Hon. Mr. Steel that the efforts of the official members of the Government in the Select Committee to meet and conciliate the objections brought forward by himself and his colleagues had met with their satisfaction. He thought it was also due on the part of the Government to say that, in passing the Bill through the Select Committee, their own proposals had been met by their colleagues in a similar spirit, and that they had derived from their suggestions the greatest possible assistance and support. With regard to the duration of the tax, the Hon. Mr. Steel had put the case in an extremely fair way, that if the Government found itself in a position to make remissions of revenue in future years, the reduction of the receipts from the income-tax would be put on the same footing and receive the same consideration as that from any other source. The only remark Sir Auckland Colvin had to make on that point was that the receipts from the income-tax would be considered *pari passu* with the receipts from other sources of revenue. With regard to what had been said by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik as to the propriety of taxing house property, he would reserve his remarks until the amendment on the point was brought forward, but with regard to section 29 he would only point out that the section provided that the tax should be payable at the time appointed in that behalf in or under this Act, leaving a discretion to the Government in framing the rule to prescribe in what instalments the tax should be collected. That was one of the points which, on framing the rules, would receive the most careful attention of the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee moved that the words "and in each subsequent year" in section 4 be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik knew he was in the minority but supported the motion. He also entered into a general explanation in reference to what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Hope in connexion with Mr. Gladstone.

The Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin remarked that he had been reminded that in the speech he made when introducing the Bill he had stated that the year was to be tided over, and it was inferred from that that there would be no difficulties financially at its close. He had been a little misapprehended.

The amendment was then put to the vote, and on a division declared lost.

The Hon. Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee then moved that section 24 be omitted.

Sir Auckland Colvin opposed the amendment pointing out that the Financial results of the amendment proposed would be so considerable that it was extremely difficult to take it into their consideration. He assured the Mover that the earnest attention of his department would be given to the working of the Act, and that no injustice would be done to those for whom he had as much sympathy as his honourable friend.

The amendment was put to the vote, and, on a division, declared lost.

The Hon. Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee moved that for the words "five hundred" the words "one thousand" be substituted in section 5, clause (J).

The Hon. Mr. Evans said a word on the amendment. He did not agree with the honourable member who had spoken with regard to the principle of the amendment, but there was some force in what he said in regard to the difficulty of assessing Hindu family dwelling-houses.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik remarked that he had stated in his minute that he objected to the application of this section in respect of large towns. He had since made inquiries, and found that some of the grounds which his honourable friend the Mover of the amendment had urged were applicable even to large towns such as Poona.

The Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin said that the section to which objection had been taken was no new section. It was one which had found place in all previous tax bills of this kind which had been placed in the statute book. The principle was recognised in England, and had been hitherto recognised in India, so that they had in no way departed from precedent.

The amendment was put to the vote, and, on a division, declared lost.

Sir Auckland Colvin then moved that the Bill as amended be passed into law.

The motion was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

THE RELIEF OF THE CHINDWIN PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 30.

An interesting letter from Mr. Morgan, the employé of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation at Kindat, published in the *Rangoon Gazette*, says Col. Johnstone's arrival had the immediate effect of quickening the country. Listening to the Woon's earnest entreaties, Colonel Johnstone consented to stay until the arrival of the long-promised British column, expected to arrive in accordance with a message which the Chief Commissioner sent through the Political Agent at Manipur and which message had the effect of securing to the Corporation employés the protection of the Woon and officials, by whose aid the foresters' elephants were kept together for four days. After Colonel Johnstone's arrival several thoogyees and guards in the stockade showed signs of discontent, against which, however, the Woon seemed able to cope. The combination, however, was too strong for him. On the evening of the 3rd, Bretto, Ruckstuhl, Morgan, the Woon and all his family were seized, ironed, and imprisoned. Col. Johnstone immediately wrote a letter to the leaders of the rebels demanding their release. Obtaining no reply, he shelled the town and fired on the Burmese soldiers, causing a general stampede. On the following morning Colonel Johnstone crossed the river, releasing the prisoners, who were brought to his camp and treated with every possible kindness. The Woon and Ruckstuhl narrowly escaped crucifixion. Before the shelling commenced the dacoits had been busy looting. The Woon lost Rs. 7,000 cash, and three viss in gold, and Mr. Morgan Rs. 600, borrowed previous to the outbreak from Colonel Johnstone. The steamers with the British force, arrived on the afternoon. Major Campbell, commanding, said his order was simply to rescue and depart. The long delay in the arrival of the troops caused the people to believe that the Woon was fooled into submission by Colonel Johnstone. The Woon declared it was impossible to protect the country without a British force which Mr. Carter was unable to give, though handing him a letter from the Mandalay authorities to continue the government of the district. Colonel Johnstone thereupon consented to remain to enable Morgan to collect the elephants and property of the Corporation and accompany him to Tannoo, bordering Manipur, where the Woon has probably accompanied him.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that the Shan partner of Mr. Walker (killed by dacoits near Mandalay) escaped the fate of the others, it being supposed he was only a coolie. Whilst confined by the dacoits for several days, he ascertained that they regularly received information from the palace employés at Mandalay, whose families were held as hostages by the dacoits for the due performance of the duties expected of them as spies on British movements. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many of our neatly laid plans to entrap dacoits came to nothing.

Major Warner's flying column has returned to Myingyan. It had four encounters with rebels, killing 33. There were no casualties on our side. The princes managed to escape the day previous to the column arriving at Yenoung Chindwin. The force had returned to Myingyan, but, consequent on the increase of dacoity on the departure of the Mandalay garrison, General Prendergast ordered an additional garrison for Lower Chindwin. The town and suburbs of Mandalay are quiet. The telegraph is again interrupted between Mandalay and Ava. General Prendergast and staff are inspecting the posts south of Mandalay, returning probably in time to meet the Viceroy.

The subscription for the reception fund here exceeds Rs. 12,000.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* published yesterday notifies the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, as Extraordinary Member of the Council in succession to Sir Donald Stewart, and also the appointment of Major-General Thomas Elliot Hughes, R. A., Director-General of Ordnance in India, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council in the place of Lieutenant-General Wilson, incapacitated by illness.

During the Viceroy's absence on tour the Hon. Mr. Ilbert will act as President of the Legislative Council with effect from the 3rd proximo.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 30.

A well-attended representation meeting under the auspices of the Anjuman Islam and the Rifai Amm Association was held this afternoon at Kaisarbag, Baradara, to congratulate the Hon'ble Raja Amirha Sau, Khan Bahadur, on his nomination to a seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council, and to thank Government for its selecting such an able and worthy nobleman. Appropriate speeches were made and fitting resolutions passed.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The fine cold weather the last few days brought out a large number to witness the races on Saturday. The sport was good, but considerable disappointment was felt at the match between Metal and Regulator not coming off, Metal having an attack of cholic. Lord Beresford paid forfeit the first event.

The Consolation Hurdle Race was won by Kingston by three lengths, with Larry second and Lilliputian third. Richard rode Kingston beautifully, and came at exactly the right time. Larry's second place was a surprise to everyone.

The Sensation Handicap was won by the favorite, Moonlight, after a determined effort on the part of Don Juavi, Sufferance obtaining the third place.

In the Hooghly Plate, Red-Deer, beautifully ridden by Robinson, ran neck and neck with Robin Hood to the distance post, when the latter shut up as usual and Red-Deer won by a length, Torchlight coming with a rush into the second place, leaving Paragraph a length behind.

For the fifth race, the Merchants' Cup, Sting was a hot favorite, but after a magnificent finish, which looked from the stand like a dead heat, First Water won by a neck, Sting being beaten in the last stride or two. Ringwood last a fairly good third.

The Kidderpore Plate was won in a canter by Queensland, the favorite, Slander, having to be content with a third place, Saleyard securing second honors in the last few strides.

The seventh and last race was secured by Tyndale, who led nearly all through. Black Prince, with the top weight, ran well and was only beaten within the distance, Zigzag, second, and Thunderstorm, passing Black Prince at the last, third. This brought a brilliant and successful meeting to a close, the Stewards and Secretary deserving every praise.

POLO IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 29.

In the Polo match played this evening between the 12th Royal Lancers and the Madras Gymkhana the teams were:—Lancers—Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Ralli, and Colonel the Hon. W. Stewart; Madras—Dr. Murray, Captain Bagot, Captain Hanbury Williams, and Mr. Rees. The result was that the Lancers scored seven goals to Madras love. Hinde got five goals; Rennie one, and Eastwood one.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Another extraordinary case of attempted murder on the South Indian Railway is reported. A woman was bound hand and foot and placed on the rails, but the engine driver saw her just in time to prevent running over her.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 31.

Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Post-Master General of Madras, died here yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

LISBON, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 31.

Mail steamer Brindisi from Calcutta arrived.
H. M.'s Leander from Aden arrived.
H. M.'s Orontes left for England last night.
Mail steamer Masilia from Australia arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Total week's sales of Cotton	52,000	bales
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	59,000	"
" " " Surats	nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	618,000	"
" " Surats	13,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	15,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.
The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ " "	73½
3 " Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling loan	100⅜
4½ " French Rentes	110⅝
Bar Silver	46⅜
Arrival—Bosphorus.	

The Viceroy's departure for Burma will probably be postponed till the 3rd February, as after the entertainment to the foreign officers on the 1st, a clear day will be much needed for setting things in order for the trip.

It has been officially notified in Rangoon that the Viceroy's arrival there is postponed to Saturday, the 6th February.

The steamer Mindoon, Captain Gramen, which the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company are being fitted up to convey His Excellency the Viceroy to Mandalay, is probably one of the finest inland steamers afloat. The Mindoon is one of two new steamers, built and engined to the order of the above Company by P. Denny and Co., of Glasgow, and has just been put together at the Company's yard, and splendidly fitted up for Their Excellencies' accommodation. Her dimensions are—length 310 feet, beam 40 feet, and she can steam from 16 to 17 knots. Their Excellencies will proceed by railway to Prome, where they embark, and arrive at Mandalay on the second day. Every precaution has been taken to provide a suitable escort for his His Excellency during his visit to Upper Burmah. Besides the ordinary guards, Captain Muir, commanding the body-guard, with a detachment of 25 men, has already left for Rangoon, and Admiral Sir Frederick Richards has placed a guard of 30 blue-jackets at the disposal of the Military Secretary.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun had an interview with the Viceroy on Saturday; and on the same day he left for Burma by the Chindwarra, which conveyed the 18th Bengal Infantry to Rangoon. Mr. Colquhoun has received a highly complimentary letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in which his services in directing the attention to Burma are acknowledged.

The Allahabad paper says that the financial Commission were to be settled in Bombay on Friday, it being highly desirable to dispose of this important matter before the Viceroy leaves for Burma.

The Commander-in-Chief took his seat in Council on Friday for the first time, under the usual salute. General Hughes also took his seat, officiating for General Wilson.

The Viceroy gave a dinner, followed by an evening party, to the Foreign Officers on Saturday evening. There will be a ball in their honour this evening.

The Government of India offices will close at Calcutta on Saturday, the 27th of March, and will re-open at Simla on Monday, the 12th of April.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces left Allahabad on Saturday for a tour through the Mirzapur district. His Honor is accompanied by Mr. J. R. Reid, Secretary to Government; Mr. W. Malins, Private Secretary; and Sir George Larpent, A. D.-C. The party goes by rail to Chunar and there moves into camp, working down the valley of the Sone. They will be absent from Allahabad for about three weeks.

In the Legislative Council on Friday the Hon Mr. Quinton moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the present law, Act XIX, 1868, relating to Rent in Oudh. The provisions of this Bill are in substance intended to abolish the existing system of tenancy from year to year in Oudh, and to provide instead that all tenures shall run for a terms of years; also to place a limit on arbitrary enhancements. The measure is understood to embody provisions calculated, while with care to avoid re-opening of the old questions, settled in 1868, regarding the prevalence of customary tenant right in Oudh.

The Commander-in-Chief's tour to Peshin and on the North-West Frontier will occupy from March 20th to April 9th, on which day he will reach Karachi. After inspecting the fortifications there His Excellency goes to Bombay to meet Sir Charles Arbuthnot and examine the harbour defences, arriving at Simla in the third week in April.

The *Indian Daily News* is not in love with the Calcutta dock scheme, and takes every opportunity to discredit it. Referring to the attempt of the Port Trustees to raise a loan it says:—"The Trustees invited tenders for a loan of thirty lakhs of rupees, at the high rate of interest of 5½ per cent. The tenders were opened on Wednesday. Only a little over 18 lakhs were tendered for altogether, and the greater part of even that amount was offered at rates which, in view of the interest promised, were simply prohibitive. The Trustees decided to accept all tenders over 5%, which aggregated Rs. [illegible], and to keep the loan open to the extent of 12 lakhs at 97. Such a [illegible] want of confidence as this displays must be very discheartening to the Trust, but really nothing better was to be expected upon the Trust's accounts for last year, and in face of the persistence with which the extravagant, unnecessary, and risky dock scheme is being adhered to. The loan which has now failed to command the confidence of the public was not required for the purposes of the docks, but to carry out certain works mentioned in the recently-issued Administration Report of the Trust as being at a standstill for want of funds. The money for the docks is to be raised by the Government of India, and re-lent to the Port Trust at 1 per cent. added interest; but the Trust will probably have to pay 5 per cent. for it, and the fact of this impending huge liability, taken together with the great doubts which exist as to whether the docks—even if the scheme prove a success from an engineering point of view—will pay, or whether, if they do pay, they will not render the jetties, from which the Trust at present derive a large share of their income, comparatively unproductive, of course affects the confidence of the investing public in Port Trust bonds."

The number of emigrants who left the Madras Presidency last year was altogether 57,548, only three more than in the previous year. About 75 per cent. of these went to Ceylon, 14 per cent. to British colonies, and 11 per cent. to British Burma, whilst there was no emigration to any foreign colony. The cause for the latter is said to have been a suspension of the demand for coolies owing to the badness of the sugar trade. There was an increase of 6,459 persons in the number of those who went to Ceylon, which is attributed to the badness of the season in the Madura district and an increased demand for labour in the island. Of those who went to British colonies, 41 per cent. went to Natal, 32 per cent. to Mauritius, 18 per cent. to the straits settlements, 9 per cent. to Demerara, and a small number to Fiji. The increase in the number of emigrants to Natal was due, to a great extent, to the active measures adopted by the agents, who provided their inspectors with [illegible] to recruit in the district. There was a decrease of 53 per cent. in the number of emigrants to British Burma, partly due to large works being carried on in the Ganjam district from which the emigrants chiefly go, and partly also to the labour market in Burma being said to be overstocked.

The first batch of students who have gone through a complete course of instruction at the forest school at Dehra under the new system, in which forestry is practically taught in the forests by Mr. Fernandez, have just completed their course of studies and will now enter upon regular employment. Nine of them have obtained rangers' certificates, two have been granted foresters' certificates, and one student from Burma will remain at the college for some time to qualify in surveying. All who have obtained rangers' certificates will continue to work for some time in the Kheri forest at railway sleeper and forest valuation work, and will then return to their own circles. There are 29 students in the junior rangers' class who have completed one year's attendance at the school, and five will have to attend the first course over again, whilst five others, after completing the survey course, will return to their own circles, as they are not considered competent to follow the classes with advantage. Madras supplies the largest number of students in the junior class, and next comes the Punjaub, while Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma also send students. The Native States of Mysore, Coorg, Baroda, and Jeypore, are all represented at the school, and there are four private students. There are also five students on probation in the forests, who will attend the course this year.

Sir Madhavarao, as a "Native Thinker," writes in the *Madras Times*:—"All agree that child marriages should be restrained more or less. Why, then, does not the native community make a specific [illegible] movement with this view? It is certainly one of the most *easy*, as also the most *urgent* social reforms. Obviously, there is only a small number of alternative methods available to the Legislature, namely, (1) Restrain by fine; (2) by imprisonment; (3) by taxation; (4) by invalidation; (5) by making the parents and guardians liable to pay full compensation to the minors if, on attaining majority, either or both of them claim the same for injury they may have suffered as a necessary or probable consequence of the marriage, the injury being recognizable in many cases. These methods, as alternatives, seem to be exhaustive. In order words, one or more of them must be resorted to; no other is possible. Have not natives intelligence and courage enough to make a choice and apply to the Legislature? If they are unable to solve so simple a problem, how could they solve the many more important and complex ones which they have in view, and about which they talk so much? Let the several associations concerned or interested note that, thus, the whole matter lies in nutshell!"

A correspondent, who is perhaps not altogether friendly, writes to an up-country paper:—"The two Indian villages which we now have in London are producing an effect upon the minds of those who visit them, which the members and patrons of the National Indian Association could not be expected to view with satisfaction. The object of these villages is to represent native Indian life as it really is, and they do it with great fidelity. To such an extent is realism carried that the native Indian villagers are encouraged to act just as they would do in their Oriental homes, and they do it. They quarrel and fight all day long in a fashion which greatly amuses the visitors, and serves to impress them with a profound conviction of the inherent aptitude of the mild Hindu for the boon of local self-[illegible] which certain politicians are so anxious to confer upon him."

[illegible] to Lord Dufferin's statement on the introduction of the Income-tax Bill that such measures as had been taken in India for frontier defence had been conducted on principles of the most rigid economy, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article on the subject, has the following passage:—"It is a delusion in some quarters that the tremendous war preparations which resounded throughout India last spring terrified the Russian bear, and brought the Czar to his knees. The present writer used to see M. Lessar a good deal in those days, and nothing was more amusing than to watch the scientific calm with which that able engineer-diplomat reduced to their elements the soap-bubble 'preparations' in India. He used to have spread before him the official list of the distribution of our garrison in India, and as each fresh regiment was ordered to the front it was ticked off in red, and entered upon the list of troops prepared for action. It was quite comic to see his puzzled look as he used to say:—'I hear a great deal about war, but I see no real preparations. Not one soldier sent to India all this time. Only a few regiments moved up to the north-west. It is not serious, believe me. It is mere theatricality for home consumption.'"

Mr. Charles Duval, after a highly successful season in Calcutta, is now delighting large audiences in Madras. Mr. Duval will shortly be returning to England, and as he will probably start from Bombay, it is to be hoped that he will repeat his performances at the Gaiety.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir John Hudson, now commanding at Suakim, has been appointed to succeed Brigadier-General John Gordon in command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade.

The head-quarters and four companies of the 6th Bengal Infantry, from Dinapore, arrived at Calcutta on the 26th ult., to take the place of the 18th Bengal Infantry, proceeded to Burma.

The L Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, proved the best gunners at the Artillery competition at Delhi, winning General Hugh's prize with the unprecedented score of 245 points.

The following promotions have been made in the Central Bengal Light Horse:—A Troop.—Lieutenant John W. Stocks has been appointed Captain, and Sergeant J. G. Malcolm, Lieutenant B Troop.—Lieutenant W. G. Morey has been made Captain and Troop Sergeant Major D. Macdonald and Trooper M. L. Macnaughten, Lieutenants.

The following promotions have been made in the Commissariat Department, *vice* Colonel H. Rowland, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on furlough:—Major H. V. Hunt, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class: Lieutenant H. Hancock, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class; Lieutenant J. H. Young, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class; and Lieutenant T. H. Repton, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieutenant H. Hamilton, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, has been appointed to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, *vice* Lieutenant H. Wharry, proceeded on leave in India; and Lieutenant F. W. Repton, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, has been appointed to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, *vice* Lieutenant G. A. Carruthers, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate.

It has been decided by the Government of India that advances of pay for the current month are admissible to officers proceeding on general leave on private affairs, or on privilege leave in India, but does not apply to temporary or station leave.

At a court martial which assembled at Rawal Pindi on the 20th November last, Gunner George Bush, No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, R.A., and Gunner John Harris, No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, R.A., were charged with having, at Campbellpore, on the 15th October 1885, attempted to murder Jane Moore by shooting at her with a carbine. They were further charged with attempting to commit murder. The court found the prisoners not guilty of the first charge, but guilty of the second charge, and sentenced them to penal servitude for ten years and to be discharged with ignominy from the army. In the case of Harris, H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts commuted the penal servitude to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, not in the United Kingdom. The finding and sentence have been approved by the Governor-General in Council.

A committee is now sitting to decide as to the strength and composition of the Jhansi garrison.

It has been decided to arm the Native Army with the Martini-Enfield and not the Martini-Henry. So the sepoys will retain their sniders for some time to come.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 p. m. yesterday, with the overland mails of the 15th January. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr D Barry	Mrs G L Kemp
Mr and Mrs Du Buisson	Mr E Minors
Mr L O Meiklejohn	Mr M David
Mr Eduljee Shapoorjee	Capt McCulloch
Mrs Russell and 2 infants	Mr C Garnham
Miss Steele	Mr Chapman
Rev K E Barrow	Mr Thomas
Mr R E Wright	Mr Wyatt
Miss Williams	Mr Matthews
Miss E S W Williams	Mr Pogose
Mr Rothney	Mr Nicholls
Mrs Knowles and infant	Mr Jervis
Miss Carrington	Mr Arnold
Mr F C Allen	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Ashton	Mr H Whitley
Mr Villiers	Mr H Dimmock
Mr and Mrs Hynes and infant	Mrs Benedict and child
	Mrs Pemberton and 2 infants

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Dunsterville	Lieut-Col W E Brooke
Mr Digby	Mrs Brooke and child
Mr Patteson	Col Salmon
Mr H C Hill	Mr A Hecht
Mr H N Gladstone	Marchioness of Ely
Mr R J Lyall	Miss Turpin and Courier
Mr Angelo	Mr J Leemann
Hon Spencer G Lyttleton	Mr L H Butcher

FROM SUEZ.

Mr R E Batenback	Count Sohal Klesin
Mr A Razor	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH JANUARY, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, with members of the Royal Family, attended Divine Service on Sunday in the private [illegible] at Osborne.

It is announced that it is the Queen's intention to open the new Parliament in person on the 21st.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except the Earl of Carnarvon. Another Council was held on Tuesday.

It is understood that Lord Carnarvon has resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that Sir W. H. Dyke will also retire from that of Chief Secretary.

The session of the new Parliament was opened on Tuesday at Westminster. The Lords Commissioners having summoned the Commons, a Royal Message was read.

In the House of Commons subsequently, Sir J. Mowbray proposed, and Mr. John Bright seconded, the election of Mr. Peel as Speaker. Mr. J. M'Carthy, on behalf of the Irish members, although not opposing the motion, said that he and his friends could not concur in the eulogies passed on Mr. Peel's conduct in the chair during the last Parliament. The motion was carried, and Mr. Peel returned thanks. Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. Gladstone having congratulated the Speaker-Elect, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, after attending in the House of Lords to receive Her Majesty's approval of the election of Mr. Peel as Speaker, the business of swearing in the members was proceeded with. The Speaker, with reference to protests from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and two other members, decided that he had no power to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath, which that gentleman accordingly did. The only business yesterday was the swearing of members.

Earl Granville, Mr. Chamberlain, and Earl Spencer had a long interview on Tuesday with Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. W. S. Jackson, M.P. for North Leeds, has succeeded Sir M. W. Ridley as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The members of the Irish Parliamentary party, of whom 58 were present, met on Monday in Dublin and agreed to a series of resolutions expressing their determination to obtain legislative independence for Ireland. Mr. Parnell was not present, having missed a train at Crewe.

Mr. Bulwer, Q. C., has been appointed a Master Lunacy.

The Duchess of Argyll is dangerously ill.

Mr. John Harrower has been appointed Professor of Greek in Aberdeen University in succession to the late Professor Geddes.

General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The Jersey Banking Company suspended payment on Monday.

The Duke of Devonshire has for the second time refused a request from his Irish tenants for a reduction of 30 per cent. in their rents. The Duke sometime ago offered a 20 per cent. reduction.

Professor M'Kane, Conservative M. P. for Mid Armagh, died on Monday.

A violent gale and thunderstorm visited the western and midland counties on Wednesday. At Wednesbury a travelling steam crane was blown down, killing the engine driver. At Stratford-on-Avon the roof of the railway station was blown off.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, presided on Friday at the annual congress of French masters in England, and strongly recommended that children should be instructed in French at an early age.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench on Monday refused an application on behalf of the accused for the removal of the trial for burglary at Netherbyhall from the Carlisle Assizes on the ground of excited feeling in the county of Cumberland.

Two explosions of dynamite used for blasting purposes occurred on Tuesday. At Oldbury granite quarries a man was killed, and at Malin Head, Donegal, a similar fate befel a workman.

[illegible] for some days past in the North Sea, and several fishing vessels have been lost, together with many lives.

Mr. W. Arthur, formerly a well-known banker in Paris, committed suicide on Saturday, at Oxford, where he was re-siding.

A largely-attended meeting of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was held in Dublin on Friday, at which resolutions supporting the Union and approving a deputation to the Prime Minister to urge measures for the protection of loyalists in Ireland were agreed to.

Obituary.—Sir G. U. Yule, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Ben C.S., Capt. J. A. Wood, Mad. Ret.; Col. Sir G. A. F. Houstoun-Boswall, Bart.; Col J. J. Glossop, J. P. for Middlesex; Mr. Walter Meller, late M.P. for Stafford; Mr. J. M'Kane, M.P. for Armagh; the Hon. A. Duncombe; Mr. James Fergusson, F.R.S., C.I.E.; Mr. W. B. Page, J.P. for Carlisle; Professor John Morris, F.G.S.; Lady Evelyn Kennedy; Lady Mary Oswald.

A collective Note of the Powers urging partial disarmament has been presented at Belgrade, Sofia, and Athens. The Servian Government denies that their forces have been defeated, and insists that disarmament is impossible, until a definitive peace has been concluded. In Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia the disarmament has been for some days in progress.

At Athens the demands of Greece are still maintained with great vehemence, and military preparations continue.

It is believed that both Servia and Greece [illegible] on a mutual understanding, will agree to disarm.

In the northern provinces of Burmah there is much disorder, but several insurgent bands have been routed, one of the Alompra Princes has been captured. It is believed at Mandalay that the Hlootdaw or Royal Council will be dissolved as its members are bitterly hostile to the British rule.

The French Chambers have resumed their session. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Floquet was elected President, and six Republicans were appointed Vice-Presidents.

The message of President Grevy was read yesterday in the French Chambers, and its gist was a recommendation for Republican union against reactionary attempts.

M. Paul Bert is to be appointed Resident Minister for Tonquin and Cambodia.

A report that the Samoa Islands in the Pacific had been occupied by a German admiral is explained from Berlin as simply implying an act of vigour to obtain redress for German grievances, and it is stated that there is no intention of annexation.

An attempt was made on Monday to seize the fortress of Cartagena. The insurgents, who were not numerous, surprised the guard and wounded the Governor, General Fajardo, who is in a dangerous condition. The insurgents, finding no support from the town, fled to a vessel off the coast, but many of them have been captured.

There is no news of importance from Egypt, but the return of General Stephenson to Assouan is interpreted at Cairo as implying the withdrawal of British troops northwards, a step which is regarded as being one of grave impolicy.

M. de Lesseps leaves Southampton at the end of this month to inspect the works for the Panama Canal, and he has invited delegates from French Chambers of Commerce and from foreign Maritime States to accompany him.

The United States House of Representatives is discussing the Silver Coinage Bill, and no decision has yet been come to, but it is generally thought that no charge will be made in the existing law.

The grape disease has appeared in the vineyards of Cape Colony.

There have been fearful storms and excessive cold in the Atlantic States. Even in the south the frosts have been unusually severe, and great damage has been done to the fruit crops.

The trials of native coal in Natal for use in locomotives have resulted satisfactorily.

In the Legislative Council of India on Monday the Income-Tax Bill was discussed. A general approval of the measure was expressed by all the members, but some differences of opinion existed as to the modification or extension of other taxes. The Bill was referred to a committee.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, JAN. 27.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of His Highness the Maharaja Thakore Saheb Takhtsinjee, a public Durbar was held at the palace. This is an annual event, but the fact of His Highness being recently created a Grand Commander of the Star of India attracted a larger audience than usual, and the event was invested with more than ordinary interest from the report which had spread in the town that in the course of the proceedings there were to be notified certain public measures and concessions calculated to benefit His Highness's subjects. These expectations, as will be seen from the report given below of the proceedings, were not disappointed. With His Highness was his eldest son and heir Bhavsinjee, a bright-looking promising lad of about 11 years of age, who is at present with his father on a short holiday from the Rajkumar College, where he pursues his studies. The Cutcherry was attended by the officers, including the Dewan Mr. Vittaldass Samaldass, and the Assistant Dewan, Mr. Vajeshankar Gowreeshankar, and by the leading Bhayats, merchants, and representatives of the other classes of the population. All those present conveyed to His Highness their sincere congratulations on the great mark of distinction which had been recently bestowed on him and their good wishes for his birthday, accompanying the same with the usual nuzzurs, all which the Maharaja suitably acknowledged. After these greetings were over, the Dewan rose and addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Gentlemen,—It is natural that the subjects and servants of His Highness the Maharajah Thakore Saheb should be pleased to see bestowed on him the august title of Grand Commander of the most exalted order of the Star of India, by Her Imperial [illegible] Empress. The Maharaja himself highly appreciates this honour conferred on him by Her Majesty, and we also have much reason to be indebted to Her Majesty, because we are not unaware of his liberality and benevolence for the benefit of his subjects. It is most satisfactory to all of us to find that Her Majesty the Queen's recognition should be stamped on a career so marked, and we ought to feel grateful to both the Governments of India and of Bombay, that they should have thought it right to draw her royal attention to the endeavours of our ruler to secure the well-being of his subjects in such a successful manner. In the midst of such rejoicing, to-day's auspicious event, namely, His Highness's birthday, occurs most aptly, and His Highness has resolved to requite the gratitude and love of all by further acts of usefulness and liberality. From the list of these, which will be presently read, it will be seen, firstly, that he gives promotion in pay to his inferior servants. By this Resolution His Highness incurs much fresh expense, but as the sum is to be divided among the poorer classes His Highness feels himself rewarded, for it may be expected such servants will bring fresh energy to bear in the performance of their duties. His Highness again intends to give a new important right to his subjects. He sanctions a Resolution to-day, which gives the right of pre-emptorship to the owners of houses and the premises. Up to this time the ground on which such premises stood, if not held by special sanction of the Durbar, was considered Durbaree land, and the proceeds of such land were credited to the Durbar, but henceforth the land will go with the premises and belong to the house owners. There are charitable dispensaries in all the districts of Bhownuggur except Lilia. There His Highness has further resolved to establish this want henceforward, by which his subjects of that districts will get free medical advice and treatment. He has also ordered to be continued the custom established from last year of making provision for the maintenance of a certain number of destitute widows. This year too five more such widows are allowed to take the benefit of it. Like last year, again sweatmeats will be given in the evening to the boys and girls of the town

namely, that the proposed grace violates a university regulation, and so ought not to be passed. Only B. A.'s are to be allowed to appear for the M. A. Mr. Kabraji is not a B. A., and so he must not be allowed to do so. The strict rule must be, the protest maintains, strictly followed.

This, I believe, is too abstract too theoretically dogmatic. The rule has been violated in the case of Dr. Bomanji, and, strange to say, one of your correspondents, fatally opposed as he is to proposed grace, looks with approbation upon the favour conferred upon Dr. Bomanji. The principle, then, seems to be admitted by both sides, that the University of Bombay may at its discretion allow persons, under special circumstances, to appear at once for the M. A. examination. If this is admitted, the only question to be determined is whether Mr. Kabraji has any special claims for the favour he is asking at the hands of our University. His attempt was certainly a laudable one, and every Indian ought to be proud of him. If he has failed in an examination which has no definite test, simply by coming lower than a number determined by the requirements of the Indian Government, he is surely more worthy of sympathy and kind support, than of such a virulent opposition.

It is said that he has passed only the matriculation examination. Truly so, but has he not had to study further in England? Is that not to be taken into account? If he has obtained an amount of knowledge which our graduates ordinarily possess, I do not see how such an object of sympathy would lower the prestige of the University by being allowed to appear for the M. A. examination.

I really cannot but condemn the boldness of the correspondent of yours who affirms that the M. A. examination can be passed by any boy in the V. standard, except he be exceptionally stupid. Except in biology alone, it is hardly possible for an ordinary graduate to come up to the standard required for the M. A. in two years. As I am myself preparing for my M. A. examination, I am in a better position to tell the truth in this matter than the gentleman who has made such a startling statement as that.

If Mr. Kabraji is really a mere "boy" of no ability, I am sure he will never pass the prescribed test.

[illegible] cate and the senate should assure themselves that Mr. Kabraji possesses as much knowledge as is possessed by our ordinary graduates.

Before concluding, I would like to ask my brother graduates to be a little more generous to a man whom, had he come a little higher, they would have praised and admired, and who is certainly superior to some of us who have passed the B. A. test by securing the minimum of 34 p. c. marks required by our University.

Mr. Kabraji is a Parsee gentleman, and when I see that the most ardent opponents of the proposed grace are Parsee graduates of this place, I am very much tempted to conclude that jealousy cannot be wholly absent from their minds at this time.—

Yours, etc.

DAMODAR GUNESH PADHYE.

246, Byculla, Jan. 30.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers will probably be interested to learn what progress has been made in the scheme, started last year, for sending telegrams to England regarding Indian affairs. Permit me therefore to state, that the arrangements in connexion with the scheme are now complete, and the Indian National Telegraphic Union is now in full working order. Sufficient funds have been collected; local committees have been organised at the principal stations throughout India, which will keep the committee here informed about current events within their respective limits; and telegrams are now being regularly despatched, giving the English public accurate information about important events in this country, and about the Indian view regarding such events. Arrangements have been made for the publication of the telegrams in the *Daily News*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Christian World*. But having regard to the powerful influence now exerted on English public opinion by the provincial Press, we have also arranged with many of the leading provincial journals for their publication. I may name the following as being some of those with which arrangements have been made (1) *Manchester Guardian*, (2) *Leeds Mercury*, (3) *Scotsman* (4) *Dundee Advertiser*, (5) *Daily Western Times*, (6) *Glasgow Daily Mail* (7) *Bradford Observer*, (8) *Manchester Examiner and Times*, (9) *Liverpool Daily Post*, (10) *Cambridge Independent Press*, (11) *Birmingham Daily Post*, (12) *Sheffield Independent*, (13) *York Herald*.

We have therefore reason to hope that our telegrams will command a considerable circulation in Great Britain, and will attract the attention of the British public to Indian affairs.

During the past year, the telegrams were despatched from time to time to the *Daily News*, but the regular service has commenced only with the present year. The first telegram of this new series contained a full summary of the proceedings of the National Congress held in Bombay last Christmas.—I have, &c.

K. T. TELANG,

Honorary Secretary, Bombay Committee Indian National Telegraphic Union.

High Court, 30th January, 1886.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

There was not so large an attendance at Coorla on Saturday for the Rifle Association Meeting as might have been expected. The morning was as pleasant as could have been desired and the men appeared to shoot much better than they did before.

The following scores were made in match III., H. E. the Governor's Prize, at Coorla, on Saturday 30th January, 1886:—

	200	500	800	Total
Sergt J Keess, C Co	29	29	27	85
Corpl S Myer, D Co	27	29	26	82
Vol T A Dalton, D Co	29	25	29	83
Lc-Corpl J McKinnon, D Co	30	25	25	80
Vol W Watkins, D Co	23	26	30	79
Vol W Stephens, D Co	27	[illegible]		
Vol G H Stacey, E Co	25	30	23	78
Sergt D J Sharp, E Co	29	22	26	77
Lieut T M English, B Co	25	30	22	77
Vol H Kelly, F Co	23	32	21	76
Lc-Corpl C H Bailey, B Co	30	18	27	75
Capt R S Brown, B Co	31	18	24	73
Vol L Crowley, E Co	26	25	20	71
Corpl E Thomas, C Co	23	19	23	65
Vol Gordon, D Co	24	28	13	65
Vol A C Lloyd, C Co	20	18	28	63
Sergt H Black, D Co	20	25	18	63
Corpl Talt, B Co	26	15	20	61
Vol J H Hurst, D Co	17	15	28	60
Color-Sergt W F Melvin, E Co	24	22	14	60
Corpl C H Buttler, C Co	21	19	20	60
Vol C Major, D Co	25	17	8	50
Lc-Corpl Thomas, C Co	25	20	4	44

The following scores were made in match IV., Lady Reay's Prize, at Coorla, on Saturday 30th January, 1886:—

	300	500	800	Total
Vol W Watkins, D Co	28	32	29	89
Sergt J Keass, C Co	30	33	23	86
Lieut T M English, B Co	29	31	21	81
Color-Sergt W F Melvin, E Co	26	23	31	80
Sergt D J Sharp, E Co	28	25	28	79
Corpl C H Buttler, C Co	28	23	25	76
Lc-Corpl T Thomas, C Co	26	22	22	70
Vol J H Hurst, D Co	27	22	17	66
Vol J Gordon, D Co	20	26	18	64
Vol Mowk C Co	25	16	18	59
Sergt W Boylett, D Co	20	22	16	58
Color-Sergt N Devlin, A Co	23	11	19	53
Sergt W Blakeman, D Co	13	16	12	41

The following scores made at Poona in match I., the Adjutant General's Prize, on the 29th January, 1886:—

	200	500	600	Total
Vol D DeSilva	28	22	23	73
Vol C W Lacy	27	17	28	72
Vol J Lane	15	10	R	25
Vol S C DeSouza	R	5	16	21

MATCH II.—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

Lc-Corpl J B Brown	30	32	30	92
Lc-Corpl D Clabby	30	27	24	81
Sergt F McDonnell	28	23	27	78
Vol A E Carey	25	26	20	71
Vol C W Lacey	25	15	28	68
Vol G S Middlecourt	28	22	18	68
Vol L Thomas	27	18	20	65
Vol D DeSilva	25	20	20	61
Vol W F Fletcher	23	18	19	60
Vol W Plunkett	20	13	24	57
Vol J Lane	25	18	13	56
Vol S C DeSouza	[illegible]	9	16	51

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES ON 20TH AND 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Cup.—The following are the entries for this Cup:—

Mr C E Baumann's g a p Milkyway.
Mr Vaughan's ch a p Hastings.
Mr Sedley's ch a p Costermonger.
Mr Sedley's b a p Chota Saheb.
Mr Edward's ch a p Not Much.
H H Aga Jungee Shah's br a p Saghy.
Mr Maurice's iron g a p Phanton.
Mr Maurice's b a p Gratefah.
Mr Cook's b a p Tenasseram.
Dr Wilmott's b a p Chorister.
Capt Couran's b ch m Crucifix.

LEIGHTON B. KER,
Honorary Secretary, Sky Races.

MANY AT CUP.

FIRST TIES.

A. P. Gould	vs.	C. M. H. Merriman.
E. F. Nicholson	,,	E. Cloete.
H. A. McA. Kerr	,,	F. F. MacCartie.
H. R. Pease	,,	H O'Connor.
F. Rathbone	,,	A. F. Beaufort.
W. Murray	,,	T. H. E. Hart.
F. Ward	,,	Bye.

To be played off by Wednesday morning 10th inst Courts may be secured for any day, morning or evening by application to the Parsee at the Gymkhana, except for Friday evenings.)

THE IRISH PROPOSALS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* publishes an evidently inspired article by Mr. R. B. O'Brien, giving the bases of the proposals for the reconstitution of Irish Government, which the Irish leaders are prepared to discuss in Parliament with a view to a settlement of the question:—

The five most influential men in Ireland at the present time are Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Healy, Archbishop Croke, and Archbishop Walsh; and there can be little doubt that the Irish people would accept any measure of self-government on which these gentlemen might agree.

Mr. Parnell is supreme; the confidence of the people in his powers as a leader is almost unbounded. No combination of political forces in the country could overthrow his authority.

Next in importance to Mr. Parnell is Mr. Davitt, who has an independent following, and whose fame as the founder of the Land League gives him a separate place in the popular heart.

Mr. Healy is important mainly through Mr. Parnell, but he has also won a distinct position for himself by the practical ability he displayed in the discussions on the Land Bill of 1881; and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that his name is not without weight even among the tenant farmers of Ulster, however, unlike Mr. Davitt, he has no political following apart from Mr. Parnell.

Archbishop Croke is a power mainly because he stood by Mr. Parnell when other dignitaries of the Catholic Church were opposed to him, and Archbishop Walsh is popular on account of his known national leanings. In the event of a difference of opinion between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt the influence of the Archbishops would be of practical importance, but not, perhaps, otherwise. For instance, were they in such a contingency to throw their weight into the scale with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt would not have the slightest chance of making headway against the popular leader. But were they to support Mr. Davitt, then his opposition would be very serious, although in the end Mr. Parnell would probably bear it down.

Mr. Parnell's Cabinet is [illegible] Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harrington, and, perhaps, Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Mr. Healy of course holds the first place. He is a sagacious councillor; is capable of wisely conducting peaceful negotiations as fiercely carrying on an uncompromising war. Mr. O'Brien is essentially a man of war; Mr. Harrington an efficient organiser; Mr. T. P. O'Connor represents an active force of literary and political propagandism. It may be added that Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. O'Kelly possess the confidence of the Cabinet if they are not actually in it.

Two men who are not supposed to be in the Cabinet deserve to be mentioned—Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Edmond Dwyer Gray. Mr. Dillon is much esteemed as an upright, chivalrous gentleman, and Mr. Gray is a power as the proprietor of the most widely circulated paper in Ireland, and a man of strong sense and sound judgment.

A question worth considering is, what scheme for Home Rule would be likely to commend the public men, especially the first five, whom I have above named?

1. The basis of such a scheme should be a Parliament in Dublin invested with full powers to legislate on all purely Irish matters, the control of Imperial affairs being reserved for the Imperial Legislature sitting in London.

2. With respect to the constitution of this Irish Parliament there might be a difference of opinion, although not of a serious kind, between the Irish leaders. For instance, Mr. Davitt might prefer that it should consist of only one chamber, elected on universal suffrage; but he would, most probably, give way on this point to the opinion of the country, the general opinion would, I think, be disposed largely to yield to English susceptibilities.

If English statesmen proposed that there should be two chambers in the English system, Mr. Parnell would probably concede the point, though he might urge that the Irish House of Lords should be reformed. Were he offered Lord Rosebery's plan he would most likely accept it, and the Archbishops and Mr. Davitt (the latter, perhaps, with some demur) would agree. Mr. Healy, who has a good deal of common sense combined with his apparent irreconcilability, would go in with the majority, seeing the unwisdom of endangering the settlement by raising any unnecessary obstacles in the way of its passage through the Lords.

3. Would Ireland send members to the Imperial Parliament in London to vote on Imperial questions, as well as members to the National Assembly in Dublin? Here, again, there might be a slight difference of opinion between the Irish leaders. Mr. Davitt might propose that no Irish members should be sent to London, and he would, perhaps, argue that their presence in the Imperial Parliament would be of no use to Ireland, as they could not reasonably expect to influence the Imperial policy to any important extent.

On the other hand, the Archbishops might prefer an Irish representation in London, in the hope that the Irish members would be of some weight in determining the Home and Foreign policy of the Empire, so far as the interests of the Catholic Church were concerned.*

Mr. Parnell is, I think, in favour of a regular Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament, and his decision would determine the action of his Cabinet. Mr. Dillon would probably agree with Mr. Davitt, while Mr. Gray would support Mr. Parnell and the Archbishops. As a compromise scheme Mr. Davitt might, perhaps, propose Delegations such as exist under the Austro-Hungarian system, according to which questions common to both countries are decided in an assembly consisting of delegates from the respective legislatures, who meet in separate chambers, and who, in the event of a disagreement, come together and vote without debate. The decision of the majority is binding on the whole Empire. However, on this question of a separate or joint representation, or of a dualistic arrangement such as exists in Austria-Hungary, the Irish leaders would, I think, be willing to meet the English Ministry half way.

Assuming that the Ministry approved of an Irish representation in the Imperial Legislature, the question would arise, How many members should Ireland send to Westminster? Mr. Parnell would, I think, hold out for the present number, 103; and, in the event of Ministers proposing a reduction to 80, 70, or 50, would, with the united strength of his party in the House of Commons, vigorously resist the change. Nevertheless, if bowed down by English and [illegible] would exhibit the spirit with good grace, and I do not think [illegible] the struggle over it would leave a trace of any [illegible] feeling behind.

4. What subjects would be reserved for the Imperial, what confined to the Irish Parliament? I think the Irish leaders would consent to an arrangement by which Imperial and Irish affairs should be distributed thus:—

Imperial Questions.—Foreign policy, peace or war, the army and navy, matters relating to the Crown (including, if the occasion should arise, the appointment of the Council of regent), the currency, the Post office.

Irish Questions.—Education, land, police, trade and commerce, customs.

The control of the Imperial Parliament should extend, in the first place over the army and navy, and to all matters relating to the defences of the country. Fortifications should be erected, harbours built, and garrisons established in any part of Ireland, irrespective of the views of the Irish Legislature, and the question of the purse, so far as these matters were concerned, should be an Imperial one. The appointment of the commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and other military officers, should be at the disposal of the Imperial Government.

With respect to the questions which ought to be dealt with by the Irish Parliament, the demand for the first three above named—education, land, police—would not, under any circumstances be willingly given up by the Irish leaders, and the exclusion of any one of them would lead [illegible] of negotiations. A plan of Home Rule which would not [illegible] to an Irish Parliament questions of education and land would be perfectly worthless as a measure of conciliation, and the omission of the control of the police, without endangering the Bill would cause profound discontent and lead to renewed agitation.

But the subjects of trade and commerce and of the customs stand on a different footing. Mr. Parnell would doubtless press for their admission, but the refusal of Ministers to yield on this point would not, I venture to say, be regarded by the Irish people as a *casus belli*. There is certainly a feeling in favour of Protection among some people in Ireland, but, unhappily, there are few industries in the country which could be fostered by protective tariffs, and it would not be worth while to hurt English susceptibilities on the delicate subject of Free Trade in order to obtain for the Irish Parliament a power of doubtful utility.

5. Upon the question of the Viceroyalty there might be a difference of opinion, but the majority of the Irish leaders would probably in the end be in favour of retaining the office. If retained the Lord Lieutenant would of course be appointed [illegible] at present, by the crown.

6. In the interests of the Protestant minority, and rather to appease not unintelligible apprehensions than to prevent a possible act of injustice, the Irish party would, I believe, consent to the insertion of a clause in the new constitution declaring that no system of religious or education should be endowed by the state to the exclusion of any other.

Such is a brief outline of the scheme of Home Rule which, I venture to think, the Irish people would accept as practically a final settlement of the Irish question. Will such a scheme be ever formulated and, if formulated, carried into law?

Let me, as one belonging to no political organisation, and sincerely desirous of maintaining the connection between England and Ireland, ask my English fellow-subjects who resist the demand for Irish legislative independence on the ground that its concession would lead to political and social disorder and produce disloyal manifestations and conspiracies—let me ask them to re-flect upon the history of Ireland during the past eighty-five years. Have the Irish within that period been loyal? Has the country been free from disorder, and even anarchy? Three years after the Union, Robert Emmett was hanged for high treason, and from that time down to our own Ireland has been in a state of almost continual disturbance and insurrection. To prove this statement it seems only necessary to catalogue the Coercion Acts which have been in force from 1,800 to 1885. From the Union to our own day there has scarcely been an interruption of social and political strife.

Be the causes what they may, the fact must be faced that, after a trial of eighty five years, the Union has failed to make Ireland loyal, to quell the social and political disorders by which her people have been so long distracted and demoralised. What is now to be done?

The experiment of coercion, pure and simple, has been tried, but without success. For twenty-nine years after the Union nothing, practically, but Coercion Acts were passed for Ireland. But the country was not pacified, the people were not made loyal. From 1829 to 1881 the experiment of granting half-measures of redress, under the pressure of rebellious agitation, or of actual rebellion, and accompanied by more Coercion Acts, has been tried, but Irish disaffection and lawlessness still exist. Assuredly the time for a new departure has arrived.

* The Church Act excepted. It was a complete measure of justice in conception and in results. It wholly removed the grievance, and obliterated even the memory of wrong associated with it.

LONGEVITY IN ENGLAND.

THE extremely valuable letter of Dr William Ogle, which serves as an introduction to the statistical tables, which form the bulk of the recently issued supplement to the forty-fifth annual report of the Registrar-General, is full of curious and interesting matter. It contains, however, some statements, which will probably be received with surprise and almost with incredulity. It has been always latterly accepted that during the last few years the duration of human life in England has been on the increase, and this belief has prevailed as a natural consequence of the more healthy habits of life, and of the greater attention paid in recent years to what is now known and expressed under the comprehensive term of sanitation. It seems that in the decennium 1871-80 the mean annual death-rate for all ages was 21·27 per 1,000, which was lower than any previously recorded. But generally speaking, the rate fell only for the earlier age periods, while it rose for the later-age periods; and these changes are continuations of similar changes in the immediately preceding decennium of 1861-70. Improved sanitary conditions may be fairly assumed to have tended to diminish the general death-rate, and it may be further assumed that they would [illegible] after the young lives whose continuance is most dependent on [illegible] circumstances and on the care bestowed upon their preservation. It is less easy to understand how it could happen that sanitation, which has reduced the death-rates at the earlier periods of life, should have the contrary effect of increasing the death-rates in the later stages of life. This, perhaps, may be explained by the consideration that many children of bad constitutions who under less favourable conditions of sanitation would have succumbed in youth, are now kept alive by a better sanitary system. The weakly lives thus saved are added to the adult population, and so diminish its average vitality, and consequently increase the death-rate, whereas if only the strong lives survived to become adults, the average expectation of life of the middle-aged and old would be better, and their death-rate, of course, would not be so high. Another reason that may be suggested to account for a rise in adult mortality is the increasing severity in the competition for employment and advancement in life. As Dr. Ogle briefly puts it, the wear and tear of life is greater, and vitality sooner becomes exhausted in the struggle for existence. A third reason may also be assigned which to some extent would have the effect of raising the adult death-rate without affecting the mortality at large ages, and this is to be found in the constantly increasing tendency of the adult population to congregate in town, where the mortality is always higher than in the rural districts. But no very considerable effect can be supposed to depend upon this point to-day, when the country population shares with the town population in its increased death-rate at the later periods of age, a result which may be well accounted for by the consideration that the rural population itself may be in a state of gradual deterioration by the migration of the strongest adults into towns. The alterations now shown to have taken place in the death-rate, on a comparison of the last two decennial periods, in fact amount to this—that more males reach the age of nineteen than formerly, but fewer males live to be thirty-five years of age and upwards. In females the increased death-rate is only perceptible after the age of fifty-five. Dr. Ogle then proceeds to examine the question of the effect of the altered death-rates upon the community at large. He compares the expectation of life as shown in two life-tables, the one [illegible] on the long experience of the returns [illegible] and the other on those for 1871-80. By the [illegible] out of the million males born, one-half would be dead before the end of the forty-[illegible] by the new table one-half would not be [illegible] till after the end of the sixty-seventh year. Further, by the new table the survivors at the end of each year [illegible] the survivors at the same age according to the old table at every date up to the sixty-seventh year. But after this there is a change, and the survivors at the end of each subsequent year are more numerous by the old than by the new table. But it is to be remembered that the number of males surviving from a given number will not be less after the epoch of middle life, but on the contrary, more up to the sixty-seventh year, from which point, supposing a fresh start to be made, there will be more to take part in it. In the same way a general going into battle with a large force would probably suffer greater losses without unduly diminishing his numbers than one who engaged with a smaller force under his command. Dr. Ogle sums up by saying that the individual male lives on an average a somewhat longer time after his nineteenth year than he did formerly; but the number of individuals out of equal numbers at the start, who survive to live these shorter lives, is so very much greater than before that the aggregate life of the whole is very considerably increased. It also appears that by the new life-table the mean life-time of males is 41·25 years, whereas by the old table it is only 39·91 years, so that there is on the whole a gain to the community in the number of male persons living at the most productive period of life. To recapitulate: the result of Dr. Ogle's examination of the two life-tables, every Englishman above the age of nineteen has a smaller expectation of life (or mean future lifetime) than an Englishman would have had forty years ago.—*Saturday Review.*

THE CONGO.

[illegible] has arrived in London from the Congo, where he has been on a mission from his Government. Quite recently Mr. Tisdell, United States' Consul in West Africa, published a report of a visit which he made to the Lower Congo, in which he painted so black a picture of unsuccess and sterility that no one seems to have given it much credit. Mr. Tisdell did not go beyond the mouth of the Free State, and his information must have been obtained mostly at second-hand. The report which Lieutenant Taunt has to render bears a very different complexion. He did not content himself with a hurried visit by Vivi and Manyanga, but went all the way up to Stanley Fall, the remotest station of the Congo Free State. Lieutenant Taunt speaks very freely of all he saw. He does not seek to conceal that he saw things which he could not approve. He found barren stretches on the Lower Congo, but even these are redeemed by fertile spots. He admits that the administration is not all that it should be, and that some of the officials do not seem to be gifted for their task. This is especially the case in the Lower Congo, where the officials are much too frequently changed. This, we believe, is their own fault, as the administration is extremely compliant in yielding to the wishes of discontented chiefs of stations. As Lieutenant Taunt proceeded up the river, he became more and more satisfied with what he saw. There the chiefs of stations are more contented with their posts, the result being [illegible] time to master the [illegible] of [illegible] and to cultivate the districts immediately around their stations. From some of these stations Lieutenant Taunt obtained superabundant supplies of European vegetables. At some of the stations cattle are reared with perfect success and fresh meat is consequently abundant. Near one of the upper stations a feeding-ground has been discovered frequented by immense herds of buffalo. Lieutenant Taunt enjoyed the most perfect health during the whole of his journey, and with the commonest precautions, he maintains, there is no reason why white men should not keep in good condition. But he found the greatest rashness and imprudence to prevail among some of the officials, who seem quite heedless of the simple directions laid down by Stanley in his last book. The only unfriendly natives met with by Lieutenant Taunt were near the mouth of the Aruwimi, and their hostility he attributes mainly to the fact that no station has been established among them. Indeed, he is of opinion that there are too few stations all over the river, and that it would be to the interest of the Free State that these should be multiplied. He believes that on the Congo there are abundant resources to develop. On his way down he met with 500 natives who had been to the lower river, with loads of ivory. The old ivory route, which struck off the river a considerable way up and made straight for the coast, has been abandoned, and diverted to the stations of the Association on the river itself. Lieutenant Taunt made a remarkably rapid passage up and down the river. As an illustration of what Mr. Stanley has accomplished, he mentions that in the summer of 1884 he was in the Arctic regions in the Greely Search Expedition, while in August last he was half-way up the Congo. Altogether Lieutenant Taunt will have an essentially favourable report to render to his Government of what he saw on the Congo. He has proceeded to Brussels to settle some business with the Committee of the Congo State.

It is rather disappointing to learn that there is no prospect of Mr. Stanley proceeding to the Congo in the near future. Indeed the tendency at headquarters seems to be to withdraw all officials not of Belgian nationality. Sir Francis de Winton has retired, and has been succeeded by M. Janssen. There is certainly considerable jealousy among the different nationalities on the Congo, but all well-wishers of the Free State seem agreed that its only chance of being founded on an enduring basis is to place it under supreme local control in the hands of him without whose energy and tact the State would never have come into being. One feature of the railway scheme must be welcome to those who may put their money into it, and that is that it will be entirely under the control of Englishmen. Lieutenant Taunt has evidently a firm belief in the necessity of a railway for the development of the Free State.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.

A "SCENE" in a court of justice is not an uncommon incident in many parts of the United States, and seldom attracts much notice from the general public. A more than usually sensational affair of this description took place, recently, however, at Santa Cruz, California, where it created deep interest. Judge Rountree was making out the commitment of a man named John Kennedy, when the prisoner attempted to "clear out of the court-room." He was immediately seized by a constable, and a terrible struggle ensued. Kennedy, who is a desperate character and possessed of prodigious strength, was getting the better of the officer, when the judge, who had apparently ignored the disturbance, and without any undue hurry had finished the writing of the commitment, suddenly descended from the bench, and divesting himself of his coat, said, in a stern voice, "Leave him to me." Judge Rountree is noted for his remarkable muscular development, and intense was the excitement of all present as he "stood up" to the prisoner in an attitude of dignity and determination. There was hard hitting on both sides; but in less than three minutes Kennedy was in a frightful condition and utterly unable to "come up to time." The judge then re-ascended the bench, and, with a few impressive observations, imposed an additional sentence of 30 days' imprisonment on Kennedy for contempt of court.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN OXFORD UNDERGRADUATE.

AT the Oxford City Sessions yesterday, before the Recorder, Mr. W. H. Cooke, Francis Earle Suckling, an undergraduate of St. Mary Hall, and of Ewerton, King's Lynn, surrendered to his bail on a charge of stealing a cash-box containing two £5 Oxford Old Bank notes, £1 10s. in gold, 17s. 6d. in silver, some bronze coins, and receipted bills, the property of Mr. Arthur H. B. Sperling, an undergraduate of St. Mary Hall, on the 16th of December last. A second count charged him with receiving the articles, knowing them to be stolen. Mr. Sim prosecuted, and Mr. Gough and Mr. Acland defended. Mr. Sim, in opening the case, said it was a painful one, not only on account of the position of [illegible] but [illegible] he and the prosecutor were intimately acquainted as members of the same hall. The prosecutor deposed that he left his rooms about midday, and on returning after 11 o'clock at night he missed the cash-box which was subsequently found in the coal-box. Mr. John Rogers, jeweller, High-street, said the prisoner came to his shop on the morning of the 17th of December and selected some articles which he said he wished to purchase. He took two £5 notes from his pocket, and tendered witness one in payment for the articles he had bought. Witness had received notice from the police about the notes that had been stolen, and seeing that the number of the note tendered by the prisoner corresponded with one of them, he sent for the police, and Police-constable Miller came in and took possession of both notes. The officer charged the prisoner with stealing them, and he replied that he found them on a staircase. Police-constable Taylor said he found the hammer produced in the prisoner's room, and on the thin end of the head he found some gold and silver lacquer similar to that on the lid of the cash-box. He found the hammer in an open recess under a window. This was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Gough, for the defence, said it was a sad and serious thing for a young man, the son of a clergyman, who was sent to this seat of learning, to be placed in the position in which he then stood. He did not deny that a certain cash-box had been broken open and some money stolen, but the jury must bear in mind that the box was left where anybody could see it. As to the circumstance of the finding of the hammer in the prisoner's room and the [illegible] found upon it, he submitted that the instrument was such a one as any undergraduate might have in his room with which to break coal, and, as they knew, there was often a shining substance in coal, [illegible] which might appear to a hammer so used. His contention was that the person who broke open the box, hearing some one coming, threw the notes down on the stair-case, where they were found. The fact that the prisoner had plenty of money in his pocket was an argument that he had no occasion to commit the robbery, and Mr. [illegible] jury to distinguish between error [illegible] there could be no doubt that [illegible] prudent course that [illegible] he should instruct the [illegible] of the [illegible] been broken open by the hammer. [illegible] undergraduates were called to account for the prisoner's time on the day of the robbery, and the Principal of St. Mary Hall, the Rev. E. Frokes, the rural dean of Lyme, the rector of Sandringham, and Dr. Lowe spoke of his high character. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character. The Recorder.—Do you find him guilty of breaking open, or of appropriating the money? The Foreman.—We are unanimous in thinking that the hammer was used to break open the box, and that the gentleman to whom the hammer belonged had opened the box. The Recorder said that this being the first case in which a member of the University had been convicted before him for any offence against the law, he felt that it required some consideration on his part what would be suitable punishment for an offence like that then before him, and he should therefore adjourn the Court to the 21st of January, at 12 o'clock. In the interval the prisoner would remain in the custody of the gaoler.

THE "IRON DUKE'S" VIEWS ON IRELAND.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Civis" sends to the *Times* some of the views on Ireland expressed by the Duke of Wellington when O'Connell's repeal agitation was at its height. The passages are extracted from the Duke's correspondence. Replying on the 16th of December, 1832, to a letter from the Duke of Cumberland, he drew his attention to the fact that "the present Repeal project is now quite understood to mean a confiscation of Protestant property and an expulsion of the Saxons," and that it was not rational in these circumstances to think of governing Ireland by a parliamentary Constitution, the Duke remarks that "there is no end to our troubles in Ireland; we shall have to fight for the possession of the country." To Lord Roseberry on 7th January, 1833, he writes:—

It is my opinion that one of the great questions of the day is the repeal of the Union with Ireland. Thirty-five years ago it might have been a question whether the Union was necessary; in other words, whether the countries could continue connected, each having a separated Legislature. This point is, in my opinion, no longer questionable. I shall so reason upon it. The Repeal of the Union must be the dissolution of the connection between the two countries. It is difficult to say what will rouse a country so demoralized as this is; but if anything can, it will be the idea of the separation of these countries. We must expect, then, that the Repeal of the Union will be the great field upon which the battle will be fought; and I draw your attention more particularly to this question, as it appears to me that it is a rallying-point upon which you might collect your party. O'Connell is certainly actively driving at the repeal of the Act of Union, and I cannot doubt that he knows that the repeal must occasion the dissolution of the connection with Great Britain, and all the other consequences which I have detailed above. He will work for the repeal in Parliament, and out of Parliament in Ireland. If he should fail, as he will, he and his followers will then commence a sort of desultory plan of operations against the Government, having for its object to prevent all business.

The correspondent, who underscores the last words of this passage as prophetic of what has [illegible] pass, observes that the Duke's policy, like that of his successors, was first to redress grievances and then enforce the law. With this view he passed the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829, and he urged upon the Duke of Northumberland the necessity of taking stringent measures for the repression of disorder and the discovery of crime, adding these words:—"If we allow matters to go on as they are, we shall lay the foundation for a continuance of that state of agitation and disturbance in which the country has been kept for years, and for which the only remedy will then be a civil war and reconquest of the country." He had little sympathy with Irish landlordism in the form of absenteeism and exhorbitant rents. The following extract from the letter to the Duke of Northumberland, July 7, 1830, is well worth reading:—

I confess that the annually recurring starvation in Ireland for a period, differing, according to the goodness or badness of the season, from one week to three months, gives me more uneasiness than any other evil existing in the United Kingdom.

. . . Now, when this misfortune occurs, there is no relief or mitigation except a recourse to public money. The proprietors of the country, those who ought to think for the people, to foresee this misfortune, and to provide beforehand a remedy for it, are amusing themselves in the clubs in London, in Cheltenham, or Bath, or on the Continent, and the Government are made responsible for the evil, and they must find the remedy for it, where they can—anywhere excepting in the pockets of the Irish gentlemen. Then, if they give public money to provide a remedy for this distress, it is applied to all purposes excepting the one for which it is given and most particularly to that one, the payment of the arrears of an exorbitant rent.

No one ("Civis" concludes) who reads this letter can doubt that, having once satisfied himself that he had done everything that justice required by the removal of real grievances, he would never have listened to a demand for separation, but would have taken care that the Queen's writ should run in Ireland as long as the British Empire endured.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitical or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Knight of St. Patrick, 1,198 tons, Captain R H Jones, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bagdad, 809 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Cairo, 1,112 tons, Captain R Hayes arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull (17th inst) with a general cargo, she is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain A D Daniell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong (13 Jan) with Mr Young as first class and 3 deck passengers.

THE Austro Hung. Lloyd's S S N Co's steam-ship Elektra, 2,005 tons, Captain G Ragusin sailed yesterday for Hongkong and Colombo with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs J E Sassoon and European maid, Mr Esac, Mr Ezra, and 17 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain G R Kendall, sails to-day for Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant W L Coman, hospital Asst Keshow Govind, Mrs Dolton one child and one infant, Mrs Hausard and 41 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers booked per Italian Mail-steamer Manilla, Commander A Cruciani, which sails to-day:—For Naples and Genoa.—Mr J Poutz, Mr T R Redfern, Mrs T R Redfern and one child, Captain S C Turner, Mrs Turner and 2 children, Mrs M F Raikes, Mrs Rudden, two children and two infants, one European nurse, Mrs General Bishop, Mrs G C Grant, Mr Bourgogne, Dr C Robertson, Mrs C Robertson, Misses C Robertson, Mr C Ussher, Mr J E E A Boyd, Miss Sparkes, Miss Wherry, Mr G Cowper, Mr F G Brook-Fox, Mrs Fox, and Mr Antola Nicola. For Suez.—Mr Pigott.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hull, Dec. 17.
31	Venetia (s)	Daniells	Hongkong, Jan. 13.
	Kt. of St. Georges	Thomas	Cardiff, Jan. 2.
	Fifty (s)	Evans	Newport, Jan. 1.
	Victoria	Russell	Newport, Jan. 1.
	Huzara (s)	Leddiard	London, Jan. 16.
	Clyde (s)	Edmond	London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
30	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Sciudia (s)